# THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXVIII. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1868. NEW SERIES—NUMBER 157

## WASHINGTON.

**A Secret Chapter of the Late Rebellion Unearthed.**

**A Proclamation by Mr. Lincoln that was Never Issued.**

**THE CODE DUELLO.**

**A Regular Army Officer and a Son of Col. Forney at Loggerheads.**

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

MISSING RECORDS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—A letter in the Evening Express of to-day, the writer of which is vouched for by the editor as being entirely trustworthy, makes the statement that there are certain missing records from the archives of the Government, and the writer says that he is well aware that the statement he makes will in some quarters awaken incredulity, in others a fear of further disclosures, while the general public will give neither thought nor attention to it; but he affirms the truth of his statement. The report is that when Judge Campbell, of South Carolina, was in Washington attempting to arrange terms for the separation of his State from the Union, President Lincoln prepared a proclamation, the purport of which is given below. The writer says:

Shortly after the breaking off of efforts to avert the dire catastrophe of war a gentleman having free access to the private office of President Lincoln repaired to the capital of South Carolina and deposited with a high official of that State a manuscript proclamation by President Lincoln duly prepared and ready for his signature submitting it to the American people that rather than plunge the country in civil war the Executive Government acquiesced in the dismemberment of the Union. With this was a column of editorial in slip form with corrections, supposed to be Mr. Lincoln's, re-iting freely the words of the instrument indicating the Executive act and challenging for it the approval of the American people. This is my statement of the missing record. That it was not issued was due to the intense feeling awakened by the firing on the Star of the West.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE

has gone to Rhode Island to visit Senator Sprague accompanied by Attorney General Evarts, British Minister Thornton, and others. He will go to New York on Monday to be present at the banquet of Professor Morse, at which he will preside.

GEN. GRANT

will probably go to Philadelphia early next week to remain until after New Year's.

PROBABLE CANARD.

Treasury officials are beginning to look on the story from Mobile that a million of dollars in gold had been found in that city without an owner as a sell. Since the Secretary first received notification that such a sum had been found no information has been received at the Department respecting it.

GRANT'S HOURS.

In consequence of the great rush of visitors at General Grant's headquarters, he has been obliged to establish the rule of not seeing citizens after 12 o'clock.

CONTINENTAL CURRENCY.

G. W. Kantz, of Quincy, Ill., recently sent to the Secretary of the Treasury a fifty-dollar note of the Continental currency, with a request for its redemption. The United States Treasurer to-day mailed the following reply:

By the act of Congress passed August 4th, 1790, the Continental currency was receivable at the Treasury until September 1st, 1791, at the value of one hundred dollars in said currency for one dollar in specie. This privilege by the act of May 8th, 1792, was extended to March 7th, 1793, since which date there has been no law permitting its redemption.

THE PROCLAMATION.

The President's amnesty proclamation continues to be the subject of comment by Congressmen and others in this city. It is said that half a dozen telegrams—some of them from Canada and some cable dispatches from abroad, have been received here by Government officers, making inquiries about the proclamation and its effect in case of the return of those who participated in the rebellion, and subsequently fled the country. The persons in whose interest these dispatches were sent are Geo. Sanders, Jacob Thompson, Breckinridge and Mason.

A DUEL

was fought in this city yesterday between an officer of the regular army on duty here and whose name could not be ascertained, and Phil. Forney, a son of the Hon. J. W. Forney, the weapons being pistols at 20 paces. Three shots were fired, by which Forney was twice wounded and the officer once but neither fatally. It is thought Forney may lose his hand. The principals were eager to fight the quarrel out, but, after blood had been drawn on both sides, the seconds interfered, and declared that as the gentlemen's honor had been maintained, they should be satisfied. The slight misunderstanding arose in the dining room of the Willard Hotel, a lady being in the case, and the quarrel could only be adjusted by the rigors of the code. Forney's second was Richard T. Shelly, of New Orleans, a former correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, Washington Chronicle, and New York Tribune.

JEFF. DAVIS' TRIAL.

It is unofficially but decidedly announced that the case of Jeff. Davis will not be advanced upon the calendar of the Supreme Court, since the amnesty proclamation has placed it in a condition to wait its turn.

[To the Associated Press.]

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Fractional currency printed during the week, $455,000; shipments, $326,280; National bank currency issued, $94,810; amount in circulation, $299,767,944; fractional currency destroyed, $290,184.

BINCKLEY.

Solicitor Binckley, in a card, reviews Representative Van Wyck's late report, and denies the truth of the statement therein concerning him.

## NEW ENGLAND.

**Arrest of Supposed Murderers—Important Liquor Decision—Disastrous Fire in Lynn, Mass.—$300,000 Loss and 600 Persons Out of Employment.**

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—It is said the two men who have been arrested in Salem on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Officer Faulkner are State prison convicts, who had been living in Salem. It is said that they have been identified as the pair who were prowling about the depot the evening before the tragedy, and that Officer Chase, who was on duty with Policeman Faulkner when he was killed, is of opinion that they are the men whom they attempted to arrest.

The Supreme Court has decided that the enactment of the liquor license law last winter did not repeal the law known as the "liquor nuisance act," or the 6th section of the 87th chapter of the general statutes, which is as follows: "All buildings, places, or tenements resorted to for the prosecution of lewdness or illegal gambling, or used for the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall be deemed common nuisances." This law, it is well known, allows the prosecution of both the occupants and owners of buildings so used. The decision is quite a surprise, and an unpleasant one to many parties who had been complained of under the act, and whose cases have awaited this decision.

LYNN, MASS., Dec. 26.—A fire this morning destroyed Lyceum Hall building, occupied by the First Central National Bank, M. J. Partridge, clothier, Perley B. Mansfield, hatter, and ex-Mayor Johnson, insurance agent. The property of the bank is probably safe in the vaults. Frazier's, a large and costly building, containing the post office, was also burned. The latter and principal contents of the post office were safely removed. Among the occupants of the block were the Lynn Light Infantry, who lost all their arms and uniforms. The Sagamore Templars of Honor, the Lynnwood Lodge of Good Templars, a temporary theater of Boston, and Wells & Co., boot and shoe stitchers. The latter employed a large number of women. Mr. Frazier also had a shoe manufactory in the building. The flames next communicated with Rieber's block, which was also destroyed. Among the occupants were Wm. Hall Sanders, George Beebe & Co., S. S. Drever & Co., Beebe & Berry, also shoe makers. Wm. Atwell, dealer in leather, occupied the basement. The firms all had large stocks, the greater part of which were removed before much damaged. The loss is roughly estimated at $300,000. There are probably six hundred people thrown out of employment.

Some of the principal losses by the fire this morning are Frazier's block valued at $75,000; insured $2[illegible]. Mr. Frazier's loss on stock $100,000; insured $80,000. Lyceum Hall, valued at $15,000; insured $6,000. Ruben's block, cost $65,000; insured $40,000. Wm. H. Falls, shoe manufacturer, loss $25,000; fully insured. Henderson & Bros., loss $10,000. Geo. Beebe & Co., loss $5,000. Aner & Bros., loss $6,000; all insured. All the letters and everything of value in the postoffice were saved. The funds and securities of the Central Bank were found safe in the vault.

## THE SOUTH.

**Fire in Richmond—Murder and Robbery in Georgia—An Officer of Gen. Rosseau's Staff Gone to Arkansas.**

RICHMOND, Dec. 26.—The distillery of R. Sedgewick, the plaster mill of Allen & Magruder, and several small dwelling-houses, on Third street, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $80,000.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 26.—Gabriel Martin and his two maiden sisters, residing in Columbia county, were murdered and robbed Thursday night, their house set on fire and bodies consumed. Suspicion is said to rest on some negroes residing in the neighborhood as perpetrators of the deed.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—Inspector General Ayres, of General Rosseau's staff, left yesterday for the disturbed portion of Arkansas, under orders to examine into the condition of affairs and report thereon.

## NASHVILLE.

**Serious Rencontre on the Murfreesboro Pike—Murder in East Tennessee—Probable Division of the State.**

[Special Dispatch to Louisville Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Dec. 26.—Christmas was prolific of a number of drunken bouts, cuttings and killings in and around Nashville.

On the Murfreesboro Pike, eight miles from the city, a fight took place yesterday evening between about a dozen negroes and five white men, in which four of the former were terribly wounded. The affray grew out of a misunderstanding between a colored man and his employer in regard to some unpaid wages. The negro not getting satisfaction, went off and soon returned with reinforcements. The white man, whose name is Davis, had by this time also got reinforcements, and a pitched battle with guns and pistols commenced. The whites being intrenched, the darkies were finally driven off with their ranks thinned.

In New Market, East Tennessee, a couple of days since, a man named Northern was brutally murdered by James Ghwen, the motive prompting the foul deed being robbery. The murderer was arrested.

Governor Brownlow has come out squarely in favor of the separation of East Tennessee, and it now seems probable that there will be little opposition in any quarter until that division of the State becomes a separate Commonwealth.

## FOREIGN.

**PREPARATIONS FOR WAR IN THE EAST.**

**ANGLO-CHINESE DIFFICULTY.**

**The London Times on the Alabama Claims.**

**SPANISH AFFAIRS.**

**The Allies Again Defeated in Paraguay.**

&c., &c., &c.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

TURKEY AND GREECE.

WAR MEASURES.

ATHENS, Dec. 25.—The Greek Chambers have acceded to the demand for the approval of an extraordinary credit to the amount of one hundred million drachmas; also for extraordinary levies of men for the army and navy, as called for by the Government and reported in the cable dispatches of the 23d.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—An Athens dispatch states that Turkish ships have been placed on the coast of Cerigo to prevent the departure of Greeks to Crete.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A dispatch from Athens of the 24th, says that the Grecian Chamber has voted the money asked for by the Government Chamber, and also granted the Government full power to raise more if need be, and made extraordinary levees of men for the army and navy.

EXCUSE US.

MADRID, Dec. 26.—Gavlos says Russia urges the United States to take part in the Turkey and Greece difficulty.

ENGLAND.

ENGLISHMEN FOR NEBRASKA.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Reverdy Johnson has received a deputation of artisans desirous of founding a colony in Nebraska. Mr. Johnson encourages them.

DENUNCIATORY.

The Times publishes a letter from Mr. Dilkes, son of the eminent journalist, denouncing the recent violence by the British authorities at Youngtchton, China. Mr. Dilkes says he looks upon such acts as more dangerous to peace between Great Britain and the United States than the Alabama claims. The Times agrees with Mr. Dilkes and pronounces the outrage as a violation of existing treaties and justly offensive to the Chinese Government.

THE TIMES ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Times of this morning has another long editorial on the subject of the Alabama claims. The people of both England and America, the Times says, are uneasy in regard to the relations which are to exist in future between the two nations. This uneasiness arises from the state of negotiations pending on the Alabama question. The Times believes Seward himself obstructs the settlement, but that the question will be finally adjusted under the incoming administration of Grant. Reverdy Johnson is not likely to be removed by the new administration, but permitted to remain and complete the work already begun. If Seward seeks a delay of the settlement of this important question he should be removed, but the basis of protocol already agreed upon by Lord Stanley and Mr. Johnson must remain fixed, and will sooner or later command the consent of both countries.

SPAIN.

MONTPENSIER MANIFESTO.

MADRID, Dec. 26.—The Duke of Montpensier announces liberal views in his manifesto.

KING SUGGESTED.

The Imperial suggests the nomination of a son of the Duke of Montpensier for king under a regency.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE ALLIES AGAIN DEFEATED.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 26.—After the allies failed at Villeta, the Brazilian iron-clads attacked the place and failed.

## MISSOURI.

**Christmas Festivities in St. Louis—Stabbing Affrays—Death of General Gibbs—The Standard of Missouri River Steamboats.**

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—Christmas was more generally observed in this city yesterday than for many years. The churches were well attended, and festivals of Sunday-schools and other organizations were numerous. All classes of amusement were thronged in the evening.

There was also an unusual amount of crime. A general fight occurred at the Farmers' saloon, on Broadway, near Biddle street, in which Andrew H. Hannegan, Albert Fay, Albert Baker, and Henry Snell were severely stabbed.

Another fight occurred at Rend's Garden, in which John Gaffrey was severely stabbed by Lyman Clark.

A difficulty between between some colored men resulted in Edward Parker's being shot in the side and his wife through the hand by Allen Wilson.

A hackman named Edward Dunn was stabbed in the side by a man named McDonald.

Another fight occurred in a saloon near the fair grounds, at which Bill Davis and his trainers are stopping, which resulted in Mike Ryan, a furniture-car driver, getting his head badly cut and skull broken, and Joseph Tyrrell, Ryan's step-father, getting his frontal bone crushed in, his jaw broken, and one of his eyes nearly gouged out. One statement is that Ryan and Tyrrell went into the saloon to warm themselves when an argument in regard to pugilistic matters sprung up which resulted as above stated. Davis' version of the affair is that he was assaulted by three or four roughs, one of them having a knife, but he knocked them all down and put them to flight, receiving a slight cut on the wrist in wrenching the knife from the man's hand.

The notorious Julia Burns and Owen Hines, "the wickedest couple in St. Louis," had a stabbing affair, in which Julia cut Hines in several places, and received severe punishment in return.

Seven small fires have occurred since Thursday night, and about half a dozen burglaries.

Major General Alfred Gibbs died suddenly at Fort Leavenworth to-day.

Gen. Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster of this Military Division, has addressed a letter to the Board of Underwriters of this city, suggesting that the standard of Missouri river steamboats be raised, and intimating that, unless this be done, and the risk of transportation on that river be diminished, the Government will look for another avenue by which to supply its military posts.

The gentlemen of this city who visited Omaha and made an excursion on the Union Pacific Railroad last fall, presented to-night a set of silver, valued at about $1,000, to George W. Frost, Purchasing Agent of that road. Mr. Frost, in his response to the presentation speech, stated that the Union Pacific Railroad would be completed by the 4th of July next.

## MEXICO.

**Vera Cruz Railroad—Whereabouts of Generals—Critical Financial Condition.**

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—Advices from Mexico state that two thousand laborers are engaged in constructing the Vera Cruz railroad.

Gen. Canto had been sent to Durango.

Gen. Guerango was operating against Escobedo.

Petitions have been presented to Congress for the abolition of the death penalty, for the creation of a national bank, and for the construction of a railroad from the capital of Oaxaca to the Pacific ocean.

The financial and commercial condition of the Republic was critical.

"Congress has approved the project of allowing free export of minerals. A subvention of $15 per ton is to be granted to vessels constructed in the Republic.

Preparation for working petroleum in Oxia has commenced.

The formation of New Leon into a separate State had been conceded by Congress.

The question of forming the new State of Adalgo was under discussion. Also a proposition to export gold and silver bars under the same duty as coined money.

Congress had organized a grand jury to try Mejia and Romero. Mejia was found not guilty. The case of Romero was undecided.

A project of amnesty had been presented in Congress, and was under discussion. The journals generally, and Gen. Lalacio advocate clemency.

## NEW YORK CITY.

**Money and Stock Market.**

**UNFAVORABLE BANK STATEMENT**

**THE LATEST CABINET RUMORS.**

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to Louisville Courier-Journal.]

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Money is rather easier, but the ruling rate for call loans remains at 7 per cent. and a commission. Discounts are unsettled by the stoppage of another large dry-goods commission house with liabilities of more than a million dollars. The bears in stocks are lacking some money. The Assistant Treasurer is now giving out checks dated January 21st, in payment of the interest on bonds registered and coupon bonds, and, on Thursday next, will commence the payment of the checks.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

are firmer. There is a considerable bull effort, especially for sixty-sevens, but otherwise no tangible basis for the rise is apparent.

BORDER STATE BONDS

have taken a stronger turn, especially Tennessee, the payment of the January interest being announced by the Fourth National Bank.

THE BANK STATEMENT

is again unfavorable, though not more so than was expected. The loss in the surplus of reserve amounts to $1,670,000, while the loans have been reduced $1,091,000. The loss of deposits represents mainly the shipments of money to the South and West.

RAILWAY STOCKS

have varied widely. At the close of the first board the Bears made a vigorous attack upon the whole list, and there was considerable realizing among those who had bought for the advance, but the market afterward rallied and closed at the highest figure for the day, the chief support to the market seemed to be the needs of the shorts, who had sold in anticipation of the effect of a stringent money market, and are doing all they can to increase the money pressure. The reports of a restoration of harmony between Commodore Vanderbilt and the Erie clique have no effect upon railway shares. They are still neglected.

GOLD

is firm. It is favorably regarded by a strong party, but the bears are encouraged by the very small importation of foreign merchandise, present and prospective, and the consequent limited demand for gold, with the balance of foreign trade in our favor. Five to seven per cent is paid for carrying.

THE LATEST CABINET.

The latest rumors current here in regard to Grant's Cabinet assign Senator Fessenden to the State Department, David A. Wells to the Treasury, and Mr. Washburne to the Interior Department. Mr. White, of the Chicago Tribune, is in this city, and is said to actively support the programme.

THE WHISKY RING

is said to have positively secured an increase in the excise by the present Congress, and there is some excitement in the article, which contributes to the advance in corn.

[To the Associated Press.]

**Trial of Revenue Defrauders—Frozen to Death—Break in a Gas Pipe.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The case of United States against Blasdell, Eckel and others, for alleged heavy frauds on revenue, has been assigned for trial before Judge Blatchford on Tuesday next, District Attorney Courtney having received instructions to bring it about as early as possible.

Judge Cardoza to-day vacated his order for taking a compulsory affidavit of Alex. Diven, Vice President of the Erie Railroad.

One Thos. Hencks was frozen to death in Brooklyn last night.

A break occurred this afternoon in the main gas pipe on Broadway, in front of the Olympic Theater. The escaping gas forced its way through the masonry under the theater, and was first discovered in the ticket office. An officer was sent below with a light, when, on his entering the vault, the gas ignited, burning him severely. The gas continued burning during the performance, without the audience, however, being aware of the circumstance. Every precaution was taken to guard against a panic.

## THE PACIFIC.

**The Rainy Season Set In—Sentence for Cruelty on Shipboard—Rich Strike in Nevada.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—It has been raining throughout the State for the last three days. For the last twenty-four hours, ending at eight A. M., the rain gauge shows one and a half inches.

The first and second mates of the ship Santee was to-day sentenced to the State's prison—the first for two years and the second for one year, for the inhuman treatment of two apprentice boys during the voyage from New York.

The steamer Colorado, from Panama, arrived to-day.

Another rich strike, equal if not superior to the famous Ebenhardt mine, is reported in the White Pine District in Nevada. The ore is estimated to be worth $1,500 a ton.

## ARKANSAS.

**Bogus Investigation—Withdrawal of the Militia.**

MEMPHIS, December 26.—The Avalanche's Little Rock special says that Generals Babcock and Porter, of General Grant's staff, left on their return trip to-night. It appears they are not authorized to investigate the militia outrages. All the militia except twenty are to be withdrawn from Lewisburg, and the citizens are to be allowed to raise a company to aid the civil authorities. The Conway county refugees are preparing to return home.

## HAYTI.

**Jacmel Besieged—Sharp Engagement.**

HAVANA, Dec. 25.—Advices from Hayti state that Jacmel continued closely besieged. On the 9th inst. the garrison repulsed the pickets. Both parties sustained heavy losses. Salnave's men-of-war hover about the coast. The revolutionists are confident of fortifying the interior.

## CUBA.

**Reported Success of the Revolutionists.**

HAVANA, Dec. 25.—The city was much excited yesterday by the reported success of the revolutionists. It is thought the reports were started to cause an outbreak in the city, but everything is quiet.

## THE SAINT LOUIS "CHEERYBLE BROTHERS."

**They Give a Mammoth Christmas Dinner to their Operatives.**

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 25.]

Yesterday was a gala day for the employees of "The Industrial Plow Company." It is well known that the company consists of Messrs. Wm. H. Markham, Freeman Barnum, and Robert C. Barnum, all energetic and sensible men, who fully appreciate that their interests are largely connected with those of their employees. This appreciation induced them to inaugurate a festival for their enjoyment, and they gave their first annual dinner to their workmen yesterday afternoon, at Concordia Park. About 350 persons were present, including the wives and children of the artisans, and everything was provided to make a happy time of it. A large Christmas tree was one of the features, densely loaded with gifts and souvenirs, a fine band of music was in attendance, and for two or three hours as merry a celebration of the holiday was in progress as one could wish to see. The children were especially happy. All that was anticipated of good effects was evident, and the example of the plow company may well be commended to other large employers, as one worthy to be followed. Whoever looks to the pleasure and happiness of those on whom they are dependent for labor is sure to secure a devoted and hearty co-operation commensurate with the attention shown.

Last evening the operatives themselves gave a grand ball on their own account, and 500 cards of invitation were issued. Concordia hall presented a gay and brilliant assemblage, and as much of beauty and good taste was displayed by the ladies as any assembly in St. Louis can show. A large band discoursed most enchanting music, and waltzing and dancing continued their fascinations up to a late, or rather early hour this morning. The supper table was not at all behind more pretentious occasions, and all who participated in the festivities of either day or evening will look forward to the next anniversary with renewed pleasure in the episodes of life. We hope to be with them on these gatherings for many a year.

## THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.

**Letter from the Assistant Secretary of State on the Passport Question.**

In answer to a letter making inquiries on the subject of our citizens obtaining passports when traveling abroad, F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, writes as follows to a gentleman of this city:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1868.

SIR—Your letter of the 18th inst., requesting to be informed if any reliance can be placed upon recent articles in the New York papers advising all American citizens who desire to reside for any length of time in any of the German cities to provide themselves with passports, and also informing the public that passports are very desirable for Russia and Austria and indispensable for Cuba, has been received. In reply I have to inform you that the articles referred to can be relied upon. This department would advise all citizens visiting foreign countries to provide themselves with passports, as they might be liable to serious inconveniences if unprovided with authentic proof of their national character.

F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

**THE OLD WORLD IN MINIATURE.**

I.

ENGLAND.

**The London Times on President Johnson's Last Message.**

[From the London Times, Dec. 10.]

The abstract of the President's message brings us to the end of a great political struggle. This is the last time Mr. Johnson will address a message to Congress. The yearly session opened on Monday, and in March next the President will retire to make way for a successor who accepts, though in a temperate spirit and perhaps with the reservation of a certain independence, the policy of the Republicans. These have won the victory, and will rule legally and constitutionally where they have for four years past ruled by the vigorous action of Congress. But Mr. Johnson will, it seems, meet his political demise without any concession of his own opinions. He will probably not take a leading part in American politics after his term of office comes to an end. As a general rule the ex-Presidents have been strangely ignored by their countrymen. To have obtained the highest post in the republic seems to exhaust the political influence of a man.

The message vindicates Mr. Johnson's policy concerning reconstruction. The four years he will have spent at the White House have been the most important in recent American history, with the exception of those in the late war, and we are anxious to see what will be his defense at the close of such a career. How far the process of reconstruction may be modified in practice depends, no doubt, on the personal opinions and the independence of character of General Grant. As far as legislation is concerned the Republicans have attained their utmost desires; the South is at their feet, and the legal power exists to reconstruct it according to the most extreme theories of the Republican leaders. The military officers, however, have for the most part shown a moderate and kindly spirit, their zeal being far less fiery than that of the popular orators of the North. General Grant is a soldier, and said to be one of the most temperate in his opinions, as far as can be judged from his cautious action and his sparing speech. The practical application of the reconstruction acts will, to a great extent, rest with him, and though it is no doubt his duty to execute them honestly and loyally, yet he may do much to reconcile the Southern people to the Union by the general moderation of his conduct and by prescribing strictly the limits beyond which the Federal Government will not coerce them. Our correspondent in his letter published yesterday, remarks that "theoretical reconstruction will end with the admission of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas; and practical reconstruction will not begin until the new President gets into office and can put into operation a different and perhaps wiser policy than either of those heretofore urged so vehemently by Congress and President Johnson." Yet Mr. Johnson does not shrink, even at this extreme term of his power, from counseling an act of the most decided character. The message expresses fears of a coming Indian war, but favors reduction in the army by the withdrawal of troops from the South. The Republicans have always relied on the army for the maintenance of their policy in the South and for the due progress of reconstruction. To take the regiments which are keeping order in Louisiana or the Carolinas and send them to fight the Indians would be, in the opinion of the Republicans, and, indeed, of all the world, the abandonment of all that Congress has been struggling for during the last three years. This paragraph of the message seems to promise anything but a cessation of the war between the President and Congress during the next three months. The Congress is the old Congress, for the new one does not meet till the 4th of March. Thus, by the singular, and, as it seems to Englishmen, the faulty mechanism of American institutions, a superseded President and a superseded Congress will govern and legislate for three months, while their successors look on powerless to control a single action.

The President advocates, not without cause, a reduction of expenditure, the early resumption of specie payments, and the contraction of the paper currency. It is not difficult to divine that financial questions will be among the most momentous for the United States during the next few years. The resources of the country are, indeed inexhaustible, and there can be no fear that all difficulties will be surmounted in the end. But for a time there will be a certain amount of pressure, for the debt is immense and the financial system is antiquated, clumsy and particularly burdensome. No wonder that the chief of the executive has to denounce frauds on the internal revenue. With such splendid temptations to misbehavior, the most honest officials might be corrupted. The part of the message most interesting to Englishmen will, however, be that which declares that the negotiations with respect to the Alabama are not yet complete. On this subject we have already spoken, and the public will be glad to await further details. We need only say that our Government has shown every desire to bring these matters to an arrangement, and it is difficult to believe that either the President's cabinet or a hostile majority in the Senate will thwart a settlement which has been arrived at after so long and laborious a negotiation.

II.

**The New and Old Ministry.**

| | |
|---|---|
| FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY. | |
| Mr. Gladstone. | Mr. Disraeli. |
| LORD CHANCELLOR. | |
| Lord Hatherley (late Sir W. Page Wood) | Lord Cairns. |
| LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL. | |
| Lord de Grey and Ripon. | Duke of Marlborough. |
| LORD PRIVY SEAL. | |
| Lord Kimberly. | Earl of Malmesbury. |
| CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER. | |
| Mr. Lowe. | Mr. Ward Hunt. |
| SECRETARY FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT. | |
| Mr. Bruce. | Mr. Hardy. |
| SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS. | |
| Earl of Clarendon. | Lord Stanley. |
| SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES. | |
| Earl Granville. | Duke of Buckingham. |
| SECRETARY OF WAR. | |
| Mr. Cardwell. | Sir J. Pakington. |
| SECRETARY FOR INDIA. | |
| Duke of Argyll. | Sir S. Northcote. |
| SECRETARY FOR IRELAND. | |
| Mr. Chichester Fortescue. | Colonel Wilson Patten. |
| FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY. | |
| Mr. Childers. | Mr. Corry. |
| PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE. | |
| Mr. Bright. | Duke of Richmond. |
| POSTMASTER-GENERAL. | |
| Lord Hartington. | Duke of Montrose. |
| POOR LAW BOARD. | |
| Mr. Goschen. | The Earl of Devon. |
| LORD STEWARD. | |
| The Earl of Bessborough. | The Earl of Tankerville. |
| LORD CHAMBERLAIN. | |
| Viscount Sidney. | The Earl of Bradford. |
| MASTER OF THE HORSE. | |
| Marquis of Ailesbury. | Duke of Beaufort. |
| MISTRESS OF THE ROBES. | |
| Duchess of Argyll. | Duchess of Wellington. |
| MASTER OF THE BUCKHOUNDS. | |
| The Earl of Cork. | The Lord Colville. |
| COMMISSIONER OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS. | |
| Mr. Layard. | Lord J. Manners. |
| JOINT SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY. | |
| Mr. George Glynn. | Colonel Taylor. |
| Mr. Ayrton. | Mr. Sclater-Booth. |
| THIRD LORD OF THE TREASURY. | |
| Mr. Stansfeld. | |
| LORD OF THE TREASURY. | |
| Mr. Adam. | Sir G. Montgomery. |
| UNDER SECRETARIES. | |
| Home Department. | |
| Knatchbull-Hugessen. | Sir James Fergusson. |
| India. | |
| Mr. Grant Duff. | Lord Clinton. |
| Foreign Affairs. | |
| Mr. Otway. | Mr. Egerton. |
| Attorney General. | |
| Sir Robert Collier. | Sir J. B. Karslake. |
| Solicitor-General. | |
| Mr. Coleridge. | Sir R. Baggallay. |
| Lord Advocate for Scotland. | |
| Mr. Moncreiff. | Mr. Gordon. |
| IRELAND. | |
| Lord-Lieutenant. | |
| Earl Spencer. | The Duke of Abercorn. |
| Lord Chancellor. | |
| Mr. Justice O'Hagan. | Mr. Brewster. |
| Attorney-General. | |
| Mr. Lawson. | Dr. Ball. |
| Solicitor-General. | |
| Mr. Serjeant Barry. | Mr. Ormsby. |

III.

**The New and the Old Cabinets at Windsor—Scenes and Incidents.**

[From the London Times, Dec. 10.]

The people of Windsor appeared in the earlier portion of yesterday to be scarcely alive to the important business that was about to be transacted in their immediate neighborhood. The Ministers of the late Government, who left Paddington by a special train at 12:10, on arriving at the Windsor Station shortly before 1, found only a small crowd awaiting them. The ex-Ministers, as they alighted, were received without any cheering, and, with the exception of a slight clapping of hands, there was absolutely no demonstration whatever. The absence of Mr. Disraeli, who neither accompanied nor returned with his colleagues, was the subject of general remark throughout the day, and in his absence Lord Cairns, Mr. Ward Hunt and Lord Stanley appeared to be the centers of attraction. The ex-Ministers were accompanied by Mr. Baron Cleasby and Mr. Justice Hayes, upon whom Her Majesty subsequently conferred the honor of knighthood. Carriages were in waiting to convey the company to the castle, and in a few minutes the members of the late Ministry were in the presence of the Queen, to whom they delivered up the seals of their various offices. On their return to the railway station at 2:15, a large number of people were in waiting. Lord Stanley, with a view probably to avoiding recognition, walked into the station, and apparently succeeded in his object until he reached the carriage, when he was recognized and cheered. At the departure of the train there was some attempt at a demonstration, but in the midst of the cheering sounds of disapproval were certainly to be heard. As it was known that another special train with Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues was immediately expected, those who had assembled to speed the parting Ministry remained to welcome their successors, and scarcely had the one train fairly left the station before the other arrived. The new Ministers were received with loud cheers, and some difficulty was experienced in preserving an open space through which those in the train could make their way to the carriages awaiting their arrival. The members of the Government generally were not particularized in the applause of the bystanders, but Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright were, naturally enough, singled out for special recognition. As the former passed from the train to the carriage his hands were grasped and shaken apparently by all who were within reach; and even when he had taken his seat some of the more enthusiastic—including more than one "person"—rushed forward and welcomed him with an enthusiasm that would admit of no denial. After acknowledging the greetings, which were loud and general, the carriages drove off to the castle, the cheering being taken up by those who had not left the streets. The Premier and his colleagues remained at the castle for about a couple of hours, the crowd awaiting their return, and constantly increasing in numbers and lining the route from the gates of the castle to the railway station. The first 3 carriages, to the disappointment of the crowd, did not contain Mr. Gladstone, and the cheer with which each in turn was received was feeble, the more ardent among the spectators evidently perceiving that they had commenced their cheering under a false impression. The Premier returned in a closed carriage, and thus avoided the hearty recognition which the large majority of the spectators were evidently bent upon according him. At the railway station, however, this seclusion could no longer be maintained. So eager and enthusiastic were the crowd that they pressed upon the carriage, and for some time prevented the closing of the doors, availing themselves of the opportunity thus afforded again to indulge in shaking hands with him, a process which he submitted to with sufficient good humor. But the crowd, occupied as they still were with cheering Mr. Gladstone, had by this time discovered that Mr. Bright, whose return they were anxiously awaiting, was not with his colleagues. Inquiries for him were made on all sides, and it was clear that many were determined by a careful watch to prevent his arriving and entering the carriage without recognition. Presently there was a general movement on the platform. The signal had been given, and at the other end of the platform Mr. Bright was seen to be walking toward the train, arm and arm with Lord Granville, who was smilingly contemplating the enthusiasm of the spectators. In an instant there was a rush, and so strong and so violent were the greetings of his admirers that Mr. Bright and Earl Granville, assisted by the railway officials, had to force, indeed almost fight, their way to the carriage. The cheering was continued until the departure of the train, and as the latter stopped for a few minutes outside the station, the crowd rapidly moved toward it and renewed their demonstrations, several even climbing up the steps of the carriage to take a last look at its inmates.

IV.

**Mr. Bright Kisses Her Majesty's Hand.**

[From the Court Newsman, Dec. 10.]

Yesterday the members of the late government waited on the Queen to give up the seals of office, and those of the present to receive them. The Queen held a council at 1 o'clock. The members of the late administration, consisting of the Duke of Malborough, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Lord Stanley, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, and the Right Hon. G. W. Hunt were present. The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal, the five Secretaries of State, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer each had an audience of her Majesty and resigned their seals of office. The Duke of Malborough also had an audience of her Majesty. The Queen held a second council at 2:30 o'clock, at which the new Ministers, consisting of the Earl de Grey and Ripon, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Right Hon. Sir W. Page Wood, the Earl of Kimberly, the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, the Earl of Clarendon, Earl Granville, the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, the Duke of Argyll, the Right Hon. R. Lowe, the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, and the Marquis of Hartington were present, and received their seals and badges of office, and kissed hands on appointment. Mr. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, Mr. Austin Henry Layard, and Mr. William Forster were introduced and sworn in members of Her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and kissed hands on appointment. Mr. John Bright was introduced to her Majesty's presence at the Council, and made the affirmation prescribed by law on being appointed a member of Her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and kissed hands on his appointment as President of the Board of Trade. Previous to the Council Mr. Gladstone had an audience with Her Majesty.

V.

**Mr. Bright Cannot Withstand the Pressure.**

The following letter, addressed to a gentleman in Sheffield, will be read with interest, as throwing some light on Mr. Bright's feelings in accepting office:

ROCHDALE, December 7.

DEAR SIR: I must send you a short note, to thank you for your very kind letter. It is a great pleasure to me to know that you and your friends in Sheffield are satisfied with the course I have taken in joining the new administration. I have done it with extreme reluctance, but the pressure put upon me was more than I could withstand. I hope I have done what it seemed finally my duty to do. For your most friendly expressions and wishes, accept my heartfelt thanks, and believe me always very truly yours, JOHN BRIGHT.

VI.

**Thos. Carlyle.**

Mr. Carlyle, the ex-Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, having been asked to deliver a valedictory address to the students, has sent a letter to Mr. Robinson, vice-president of the committee for his election, dated Chelsea, December 6, in which he says:

I much regret that a valedictory speech from me, in present circumstances, is a thing which I must not think of. Be pleased to advise the young gentlemen who are so friendly to me that I have already sent them, in silence, but with emotions deep enough, perhaps too deep, my loving farewell, and that ingratitude or want of regard is by no means among the causes that keep me absent. With a fine youthful enthusiasm, beautiful to look upon, they bestowed upon me that bit of honor, loyally all they had; and it has now, for reasons one and another, become touchingly memorable to me—touchingly, and even grandly and tragically—never to be forgotten for the remainder of my life. Bid them, in my name, if they still love me, fight the good fight, and quit themselves like men in the warfare to which they are as if conscript and consecrated, and which lies ahead. Tell them to consult the eternal oracles (not yet audible or ever to become so, when worthily inquired of); and to disregard, nearly altogether in comparison, the temporary noises, menacings, and deliriums. May they love wisdom, as wisdom, if she is to yield her treasures, must be loved, piously, valiantly, humbly, beyond life itself, or the prizes of life, with all one's heart and all one's soul. In that case (I will say again) and not in any other case, it shall be well with them. Adieu, my young friends, a long adieu. Yours, with great sincerity, T. CARLYLE.

VII.

**Dinner to the New Cabinet—Speeches by the New Lord Chancellor and by Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer.**

[From the London Times, Dec. 11.]

A banquet, on the magnificent scale which marks the public entertainment of the great city corporation, was given last evening by the Fishmongers' Company, in their fine hall at London bridge. The guests began to arrive shortly after 5:30 o'clock. They were welcomed on reaching the reception room by Mr. Kynaston, one of the wardens, in the unavoidable absence, owing to indisposition, of the prime warden, Mr. George Moore. At dinner Mr. Kynaston presided. Next to him, on his right hand, sat Lord Houghton, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Coleridge. On his left were the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Mr. Baron Martin.

The American Minister was expected to be one of the guests, but he was prevented by some cause which was not explained, from being present.

When grace had been said after dinner,

The Chairman proposed "The health of her Majesty's Ministers." In doing so he said that the recent elections consequent on the passing of the Reform act of last year had clearly pointed out who the man was who was to be the head of the new government. He had to congratulate Mr. Gladstone, and the members of the Ministry generally, that her Majesty the Queen had rightly interpreted the voice of the people, as she always did—[cheers]—and had, immediately on the resignation of Mr. Disraeli, appointed his present successors in office. He had the honor of seeing before him that evening two members of the new administration. One of them was well known to the Fishmongers' Company as a member of their own body, as one whose father also had occupied a similar position, whose brother had filled the chair of Prime Warden for two years in succession, who was himself universally esteemed both in his public and private character, and who had just attained the highest place in his profession. (Cheers.) As to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he could only say that his consummate ability in mastering the details of every subject to which his attention was directed and his great eloquence were the admiration of his countrymen. (Cheers.) He had much pleasure, in conclusion, in coupling with the toast which he had risen to propose, the name of the "Lord High Chancellor of England." (Cheers.)

The Lord Chancellor, who met with a very cordial reception, in responding to the toast, said: My lord and gentlemen, I feel very deeply gratified by the manner in which you have received the observations of which your chairman made use in speaking of me personally. I feel, however, still more gratified by that feeling of earnestness and sincerity with which you have received the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers." So far as concerns myself, to be well known and respected among you is as valuable a reward as any man can desire to obtain. You have been acquainted with me for more than forty years as a member of your company, as well as with those who have gone before me, and I trust you have found that I never have swerved from the principles which they and I have always professed. [Cheers.] Before thanking you for the terms in which this toast has been proposed, so far as it relates to the position which her Majesty's Government is placed, I cannot help saying one word to signify the deep regret which I feel that it is not responded to by a learned gentleman, whose distinguished talents as an advocate, whose sound and wise eloquence in the House of Commons, and whose integrity of character have clearly marked him out for the highest position in his profession, which he has been prevented from filling simply by the influence of motives on his own part, which reflect upon him the utmost honor. [Cheers.] In him the government would have an abler assistant and guide than I can pretend to be; but this I may say of myself, that during those sixteen years of political silence which have been imposed upon me I have never ceased to hope that which has been accomplished might be achieved, and I have not been disappointed. More than twenty years ago I spoke and voted in favor of such a measure of household suffrage as last year became the law of the land. [Cheers.] I spoke and voted in its favor when it was advocated by Mr. Hume, when its supporters only mustered eighty and when we were called destructives. During the time I have been absent from political life the happy result which we then aimed at has been attained. [Cheers.] And, speaking now in merely an historical point of view, what, I would ask you, are the great changes which have been effected since the day of Mr. Canning's administration? We have come to a state of things to which the Test and Corporation acts are looked upon as a wild fiction of the past. We have arrived at a period when every one of our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen is admitted to the enjoyment of equal privileges with ourselves—when a Roman Catholic gentleman occupies in Ireland a position similar to that which I hold in this country. [Cheers.] We further have seen the corn laws, the navigation laws, and slavery abolished, and the last fragment of religious distinctions swept away by the admission of Jews into Parliament. [Cheers.] We have witnessed, too, the abolition of compulsory church-rates, and, lastly, we have had that great measure extending the franchise passed, under the auspices of which the present House of Commons was elected. And are we not all, I should ask, glad that those great changes have been accomplished? [Cheers.] I cannot forget the lugubrious vaticinations by which they were preceded. You will now, however, admit that in repealing the corn law it is not the agriculturist whom we have destroyed, but those bad feelings which set one class against another; that in promoting free trade it is not commerce which has been extinguished, but those fetters by which it had been hampered; and that in giving perfect equality to the members of every religious persuasion, it is not religion itself which has been swept away, but those hard-and-fast lines by which the members of one faith were separated from another. [Cheers.] Nothing, in my opinion, can be more fatal than to place an act of Parliament between the heart of any man and one's own, and I am happy to think that principles of government have now been established in this country which are not likely to fail us, and which will do away forever with those vaticinations of evil which are indulged in when any measure of progress is introduced into Parliament. We have now brought within the pale of the Constitution numbers who have been hitherto excluded from it, but whose loyalty is no less heartfelt than our own, whose sons man our army and our navy, and whose interest in the happiness and prosperity of the country is as little to be doubted. [Hear, hear.] I look forward, therefore, to the future with the utmost confidence, and as to her Majesty's Ministers, I will only say that I deem it the slightest possible honor to be restored under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone, as it were for a season—at my time of life the period cannot be very long—to a position of active participation in that policy of progress in which I believe we have now fairly embarked. [Cheers.] I have the greatest confidence that the trust which has been reposed in Mr. Gladstone by the English people will be fully responded to, and that the measures which he proposes will be dictated by justice and the welfare of the nation at large. [Cheers.]

The Chairman, in proposing "The House of Commons," coupled with it the name of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, he said, had long been an eminent member of that assembly. He would only add the expression of a hope that as a tax-payer he should speedily experience at the hands of the right honorable gentleman the benefit of a reduction of that taxation over which he now had control. [Cheers and laughter.]

MR. LOWE'S SPEECH.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was received with loud cheers, said: "There are two sides to every subject—a negative and a positive. As far as the negative side goes, nothing can be easier than the task I have to discharge to-night, because I have the honor to be a member of a government which has just sprung into existence, and am, or rather hope to be, a member of a House of Commons which has its first fault to commit. (A laugh.) Nothing can be simpler than the panegyric I have to pronounce upon both. This government has as yet perpetrated no jobs. (Laughter.) It has shown no furious party spirit; it has sustained no damaging defeats; it has brought in no abortive measures; it has imposed no unpopular taxation (a laugh); it has got us into no foolish wars; it has presented no unseemly spectacles of violence and differences among its members—it has done none of those things which a government ought to do, and this is no small credit. But that credit is a little diminished by the fact that it is not yet quite formed, and that it is only a week old. [A laugh.] Now then, if I turn from the Government to the House of Commons, I can say much the same thing. Who can state any harm of the present House of Commons? What evil hath it done? No one can lay any bad measure or any foolish speech to its charge. It has exhibited no forgetfulness of its duty to the crown, to the House of Lords, to its constituents, or to itself. [A laugh.] It is a body which stands before you absolutely pure and harmless. It has done nothing whatever that the cynical mind can find fault with. As my learned friend near me would observe, its record is clear. Perhaps having said thus much, I had better sit down; but I have one word more to add on the negative side, because though I am returning thanks for the House of Commons, by a very particular state of circumstances, with which I have nothing to do, I am returning thanks for an assembly of which I am not in reality a member, in the presence of gentlemen who are members in it, and who are, therefore, much better qualified than I am to reply to the toast. I think if I were to stop here I should have, as my learned friend beside me, would say, a capital case to go to the jury with; but, unfortunately, neither the Government nor the House of Commons have finished their work. It has been very well said that he who buckleth on his armor should not boast as he who taketh it off; and, gentlemen, I ask myself what kind of an account is it we shall be able to give of ourselves when we have arrived at the last stage instead of standing at the starting-point of our existence; when the shades of evening close over us, instead of being illumined by the rich glow of the dawn; when that night cometh which cometh alike to the wise and foolish, the good and the bad, the zealous and the idle—what account shall we then render to the country with respect to the great trust which it has placed in our hands? I cannot help believing that the present House of Commons starts, as I am sure the government starts, with the best intentions of doing that which is for the benefit of the nation. Some of these intentions, in accordance with the usual course of events, may be realized. Many may become futile; some must be abortive; but let us hope that in the mixture of evil and good amid which we live we may by labor and diligence be able to work out something for your advantage. That we ought not to arrogate to ourselves too brilliant a future, that we ought not to expect to do too much, can, I think, be proved to you by no better example than that of my right honorable and learned friend the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who told you that an important portion of his business was the "reconciliation of litigants." Now, if I am to judge of his success in reconciling litigants by the manner in which he has tried to remove political differences, I cannot help thinking that the prospect before him is not very bright. [Cheers and laughter.] As to myself, I shall, of course, do everything that you can possibly wish. [Laughter.] You have only to wait a little time, and, in a few days or weeks, you will find, I have no doubt, an enormous surplus, a striking reduction in taxation—in fact, a financial millennium begin, which will, as a matter of course, go on increasing from year to year until, weary of the task of doing good, I retire amid the blessings of you all, and the gratitude of a contented people. [Cheers and laughter.] For this consummation we are sometimes obliged to wait, and it often arrives in a form which is not very agreeable to the gentleman who happens to fill the office which I have now the honor to hold. I assure you I shall endeavor to do the best I can to remove altogether from the country all the burdens of taxation [a laugh] so that she may enjoy the benefit of the best institutions in the world without paying anything for the advantage. [Cheers and laughter.] I have no doubt we can procure fleets without the expense of building and without the incumbrance of sailors to man them; while we may have a perfect means of defense without such a clumsy expedient as an army [cheers and laughter], and devise some mode of settling legal differences which will prevent men from ruining themselves by having recourse to legal proceedings [great laughter]; so that in the end we shall all, Whig and Tory, embrace each other, and say, "Brother, brother, we are both in the wrong, and we need not dispute about the matter." [A laugh.] I hope you do not think that I have colored the picture too highly. [A laugh.] And that you will excuse me if I have spoken with some apparent levity on the subject. The honest truth is that, when nothing has been done, the only thing that remains is to point out the possibilities of the case, and perhaps it may be found that neither the new government nor the new Parliament will greatly exceed the task which I have sketched for their performance. [Loud cheers and laughter.]

VIII.

**MR. BULL AND JONATHAN.**

**The Actual Relations Between the Two Countries—The Changes Wrought by the War—The Two Nations Morally and Intellectually Independent of Each Other—International Love-making and What it Amounts to.**

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, December 11.]

News lately received in various forms from the United States appears to show that the course taken by Mr. Reverdy Johnson in this country has excited a good deal of blame in many quarters. Many of his countrymen are by no means satisfied with the line he has taken in holding himself forth in every part of the country, and on all possible occasions, as the preacher of universal, unconditional good-will between the two countries, based upon our common origin, common language, and other matters of the same sort. There are many minor points upon which he has given offense, the most important of which is the readiness which he has shown in several instances to leave entirely out of sight in his relations with English public men the part taken by many of them in favor of the Southern cause. This, no doubt, explains a good deal of the language which has been used about him on both sides of the Atlantic. It is a point on which we do not propose to say a word, inasmuch as it appears to us to be infinitely more important to the Americans themselves than it can possibly be to any one in England. The general tone of his language about England deserves more attention from us. It is impossible, of course, not to feel gratified by such expressions of feeling, and there would be something brutal in finding fault with them, even if we supposed that a little more discretion might have been infused into Mr. Johnson's utterances; but these feelings need not stand in the way of an attempt to form an opinion upon the question whether the relations of two great nations can be based permanently or in any considerable degree upon the sort of feelings which Mr. Reverdy Johnson has been expressing so vigorously, and in the expression of which he has been rivaled by several English speakers, and in particular by Mr. Bright. Mr. Bright, indeed, went so far, if we are not mistaken, as to say that, substantially, England and the United States form one nation divided for technical purposes into independent provinces, but one in a sense far higher than any which technicalities of whatever kind could reach. It is highly important to the existence of sound relations between the two nations to consider how far this is true, and what is the basis on which our relations ought to rest; for it is perfectly plain that any attempt to set them upon a false basis must inevitably end in nothing but confusion and disappointment. Let us try to consider this question.

In the first place, no sane human creature on either side of the Atlantic ought, at all events, to doubt that war between the two countries would be one of the greatest calamities which could befall either of them, for reasons too obvious and too numerous to be insisted upon. In the second place, no Englishman moderately well acquainted with the history of his country can doubt for a moment that the foundation of the American colonies was, upon the whole, the most remarkable and characteristic thing ever done by the English race; and it is self-evident that the result of it has been to secure to the English race, at no very distant period, a kind and degree of influence over human affairs which will hardly be equaled by that of any other family of mankind whatever. It scarcely admits of a doubt that our children's children will see the language and some, at least, of the institutions and ways of thought of their ancestors spread over the largest and most fruitful and important part of the earth's service. Our race is a much larger one, and its sphere of action will be far more important than that of the Romans. Having, however, admitted once for all these indisputable facts, let us consider how they bear upon the practical question of the present relations between England and the United States. Our own opinion is that, in order to secure the maintenance of the sort of relations between the two countries which every good man must wish to see preserved, we ought to keep in the background speculations as to the future, which, after all, must be mere speculations; and recollections of the past, which will always admit of much difference of opinion, and be capable of being construed in a great variety of ways. The basis on which all public international relations ought to stand is the broad intelligible permanent basis of a substantial community of interest, which must be sought, and will easily be found, neither in the past nor in the future, but in the present. It is upon this, as it appears to us, that public men, if they are wise, will insist not only in their management of public affairs, but in such expressions of their feelings upon the relations between their respective countries as they may think it desirable for any reason to make. Amiable as international love-making may appear, at least in some of its aspects, it has its rough as well as its smooth side. If the Latin grammar had been alive to its responsibilities, it ought to have taught us that the rule about *amantium iræ* did not apply to international quarrels. When feeling enters into the relations between nations, it is singularly apt to turn sour upon slight provocation, and, when it has once become embittered, the consequences are apt to be serious indeed. If it had not been for our common language and our common origin; if the Americans had not been inclined upon various grounds to pay exceptional attention to our opinions about them, or if they had been obliged to interpret a foreign language before they could ascertain what those opinions were, the probability is that we should never have had any quarrels at all. A common interest plus personal indifference is by no means a bad foundation for the transaction of business. There is more chance of quarreling with a man with whom you do business, if, as schoolboys say, you "know him at home," than if your relations are confined to the shop or office.

For these reasons, it seems to us on all accounts desirous to use studiously sober and quiet language as to the relations between England and the United States, and to leave the community of language and that of race, in so far as it exists, to produce its own effects in a natural way upon the private relations which it obviously facilitates between individual members of the two nations. Besides the general reasons which exist for this, and which we have just explained, there are certain special reasons of considerable importance arising out of the present condition of American life. The strongest of these is that the relation between the two countries actually changed considerably within the last few years, and is changing in a direction which does not tend to bring them together. Down to the war the most cultivated parts of America, and in particular the New England States, stood, intellectually, in a sort of provincial relation to England. They lived to a great extent upon English books and ideas, on account of the want of a distinct American cast of thought. The war has entirely altered this. It has, for good or for evil, converted the United States into one nation in a sense in which they were never one nation before; and the effect of this has naturally been to teach them, intellectually and morally, to stand upon their own legs, and to understand, realize, and act upon their own principles of life and conduct. The nation has become intellectually as well as politically independent, and the old commonplaces which represented England and America as mother and child (why nations should not be men instead of women, if they must be abstractions, we do not know), which were once not altogether inappropriate, are now altogether out of place. The American type of character is fully formed, and is clearly and radically distinct from the British type. There are plenty of obvious reasons for this, of which the different circumstances of the two countries, and the enormous infusion of Irish and continental blood into the United States which has taken place of late years, are perhaps the most prominent; but the fact being so the closeness of the connection between us is considerably diminished. We are morally and intellectually independent of each other. We are already in many important particulars unlike, and the dissimilarity between us will continually tend to increase.

We cannot regard this as being in any degree matter for regret upon any grounds. So far from feeling an anxiety upon the probable duration of friendly relations between the two countries, we think it likely to be eminently favorable to peace, and in particular to be favorable to the general tranquility of the American disposition. Nothing tranquilizes men or nations so much as a settled, well-ascertained position. The reason why the English are, as a rule, the quietest of all nations, and less disposed than any other to disturb the peace of the world, is to be found in our complete self-satisfaction. We have our own views and objects, and our own habits of life. We are able to take our course as we please with little or no reference to the opinions which other people may form about us, and the result is that we are eminently pacific unless we are driven, or drift, into a quarrel. The same cause will certainly operate on the Americans. As their own national peculiarities and national character come to be more distinct and pronounced their skins will thicken. They will care less and less what the rest of the world say and think about them, and will be less and less anxious to assert a position which no one dreams of disputing. When they have arrived at this frame of mind it is not improbable that they may say in their hearts, as we are rather too apt to say in ours: We are the flower of the human race, the best and wisest people in the world, and very much the most fortunate. Why, then, should we trouble ourselves about the opinions or feelings of those benighted Europeans who are in every way so much beneath us; and, above all, why should we wish to fight with them merely because they are fools and we are wise, they prejudiced and we enlightened, they poor and we rich? We will let them alone to take their own way to whatever goal may be appointed for them. It does not follow that because I think a man a fool, or an ill-tempered, purse-proud tyrant, I ought to cross the street and pull his nose. I will rather pass by on the other side, and thank God that I am not as other men are, or even as that Englishman. Pharisaism of this sort of course has its inconveniencies, but there is also a good side to it. It may make itself ridiculous, but at least it leaves other people alone, and induces those who suffer under it to keep the peace, talk no nonsense about doing so, and in general to contribute their quota to the broad common sense view of international relations, which is that, though we have still less occasion to hate each other, and next to none to fight with each other. We are like passengers in a railway train, who, without falling into each other's arms to swear eternal friendship, may chat pleasantly enough on their journey and decide by some more agreeable method than fisticuffs who is to sit in which seat, and whether the windows are to be shut or open.

IX.

**THE ILL-FATED HIBERNIA.**

**Full Particulars of the Loss of the Hibernia on the Irish Coast—Distressing Scenes—Statements by Passengers and Officers.**

[From the Liverpool Post, Dec. 19.]

The cause of the lifeboat, under the charge of the chief mate, capsizing, was the imprudent hoisting of a sail in a strong breeze of wind. It now appears that some of the seamen struggling in the water managed to right the boat, and that between eight and ten persons regained their places in it. Of course the provisions would be lost, but the three casks of water which had been allotted to this boat were secured to its bottom, and might be saved. If the eight or ten persons seen to get into the boat when it righted were not rescued within a short time, they must have perished through hunger and extreme cold. The second officer's boat was last seen shortly after leaving the ship astern of that occupied by the captain. The third officer's, though not a lifeboat, had been recently lined with cork, and rendered almost as good. She was a fine tight boat, was in excellent trim, and had only twenty-two passengers on board. On the Wednesday afternoon, so late as 4 o'clock, she was seen going before the wind with a small sail set; and as the weather by that time had considerably abated, there seems reason to hope that she may have been picked up. Failing that, she had a fair prospect of making the coast of Ireland; but the painful consideration here comes in, that, if baffled by contrary winds, the party would within a week find themselves getting short of provisions.

Certain passengers who escaped in the captain's boat say at two o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 24th ult., they were awakened by a crash. Some went to the cabin, and the captain met them, and assured them there was no danger. Having confidence in him, they went to bed. As the captain did not appear at breakfast, however, suspicions were awakened, and shortly afterwards he told them to get ready to go into the lifeboats. The crew meanwhile were working at the pumps. The gale kept on increasing, and the water in the ship gradually rose. When first informed of the danger in which they were placed the passengers manifested some excitement. They all felt distressed, and those who could weep wept; but as the day wore on the excitement gradually subsided, and during the night of Tuesday, it had altogether disappeared. All were perfectly quiet that night, and one or two even slept. They all had confidence in Capt. Munro—he was so collected, and managed so well. He frequently came into the cabin and spoke a cheering word to everybody. About 4 o'clock on the Wednesday morning it was determined that the boats should be launched. Owing to the high sea this work was accomplished with some difficulty, but fortunately they were all got down at last.

Previous to launching No. 1 boat the captain came to the cabin and told the ladies to come on deck. The water was then ankle deep in the saloon. All the lady cabin passengers went to the front of the vessel. There was no hurrying or crushing. The boats were filled in the most orderly way, each when it had received its complement shoving off to give place to the next boat. One old woman sturdily refused to leave the ship, being determined not to leave her husband, but she was put on board the lifeboat by force. She screamed loudly while being let down into the boat. When the last passenger had been got off, Captain Munro, with the chief engineer, came off in the last boat. The passengers describe the capsizing of one boat, and the labor of the crew in the captain's boat in bailing out the water under the encouragement of the captain. At half-past seven on Wednesday night there was a great cry of "A sail, a sail!" The captain ordered lights to be put up, and told all the passengers to shout for their lives. All shouted lustily, and an answer was returned from the Star of Hope.

MR. JOSIAH COCKS' STATEMENT.

We commenced our voyage from New York on board the Hibernia on the 14th of November, and, though the weather at first was somewhat rough, we had a pleasant voyage until the gale arose on Monday, the 23d, which resulted in the accident to the machinery on the morning of Tuesday, the 24th. About two o'clock on the morning of that day we were awakened by a loud noise like the crash of machinery, and on going to the cabin we learned that the noise had been caused by the screw knocking against the stern of the vessel. The captain met us and assured us there was no danger, and that all would be put right, and, resting confidence in the captain, we went to bed again, and hoped that in the morning we should find all right. But next morning the captain was not at breakfast, and his absence caused us to begin to think there was something wrong. Shortly afterward he came and told us to take care of ourselves, and to get ready to go into the life-boats, as it was quite possible we should require to leave the ship. Between eight and nine o'clock the boats were got ready, and water and provisions were put on board of them. The captain, however, kept cheerful, and said that he had still hopes that they might manage to save the ship. Meantime the crew worked the pumps, and at the same time all on board kept ready to leave the ship should they be ordered to do so. All the while a gale was blowing, but as the afternoon advanced it increased in fury, and it was evident that the danger to the ship was becoming greater. At about four o'clock on the Wednesday morning it was determined that the boats should be launched, but, owing to the high sea which was running at the time, this work was accomplished with some difficulty, as it was feared that the boats might be dashed to pieces against the side of the ship. But, fortunately, we got them all safely down, with the exception of the Captain's boat No. 1, which was slightly injured. At twenty minutes past five o'clock the Captain came to the cabin and told the ladies to come on deck and go to the front part of the ship. The water at this time was ankle deep in the saloon, and was rapidly rising. All the cabin lady passengers went to the front part of the vessel, and the cabin gentlemen passengers followed. There was no hurrying or crushing; all went orderly and quiet. By the assistance of the captain and the officers, one by one went over the sides of the ship, until No. 1 lifeboat was filled, and all the cabin lady passengers went off in that boat. When we shoved off, the cabin gentlemen passengers, in the same orderly way, filled the second boat, and successive boats were filled in the same manner, each when ready shoving off to give place to the other boat. One old woman, a steerage passenger, sturdily refused to leave the ship, being determined not to quit company with her husband, but she was put on board the lifeboat by force. She screamed loudly while being let down into the boat. When the last passenger had been got off, Captain Munro, with Mr. Brown, the chief engineer, who had remained directing the transference of the passengers to the small boats, came off in the last boat. Captain Munro immediately joined No. 1 boat and took charge of the rudder, while Mr. Brown went to take charge of No. 2 boat. The ship shortly afterwards sank. After we started off in the life-boats, the boat in charge of the chief mate hoisted a sail, and a rope from it was attached to the Captain's boat; but the rope soon broke. Some minutes afterwards a gust of wind caught the boat which had hoisted the sail, causing it to upset, and all on board of it were lost. None of the other boats could give the slightest assistance, all were so heavily laden and carried so much water. The Captain, soon after he took charge of the first boat, which was nearly half full of water, saw that it was too heavily laden, and called on the crew of one of the other boats to relieve him of some of the passengers or the boat would sink. The crew of the other boat answered the call of the captain and came alongside, taking two of the passengers off. Though thus relieved, the captain still feared for the safety of the passengers, on account of the amount of water which was then in the boat. As the water began to be baled out, however, the rudder began to obey him, and his hopes of safety revived. We sailed about all day, and during all the while scarcely a word was spoken. About half-past seven at night the quiet was broken by a great cry of "a sail! a sail!" and the captain ordered a light to be put up, and told all the passengers to shout for their lives. We all shouted, and an answer was immediately returned from the ship, which turned out to be the Star of Hope, under the command of Capt. Talbot. All those who were in Captain Munro's boat were taken on board the Star of Hope, and were treated with every possible kindness. We told him that other boats were lying about, and Capt. Talbot said he would look out for them. He cruised about, and placed men on the look-out. Between 10 and 11 o'clock we picked up No. 3 boat, but, though the Star of Hope cruised about all night and part of the next day, nothing more was seen of the other boats. During all the while we were on board the Star of Hope we were treated with the utmost kindness by Captain Talbot. He gave up his own cabin for the accommodation of the lady passengers, and in his efforts to make those whom he had saved comfortable, he was generously assisted by his officers.

THE STEWARD'S STATEMENT.

Mr. John L. Hunter, steward of the Hibernia, says: We had strong winds for several days after leaving New York, succeeded by heavy westerly gales, which continued up to the morning of the 24th ult., when the screw shaft broke. When the accident happened I was in bed. The second steward came to me and said that some terrible thing had occurred—the propeller, he thought, had come off the shaft. All the passengers were in bed, but they got up, and then went to bed again quite composed. An attempt was made to raise the propeller, but it proved unsuccessful, as it got fixed between the rudder post and stern post, and the consequence was that the vessel would not steer. The gale still continued, and there was a heavy sea running. Some time afterwards it was discovered that the ship was leaking, and the donkey engine, and the ship's engine, were set agoing to work the pumps; the bilge pumps were also wrought by the crew. As the leak continued, orders were given to throw cargo overboard, and we were all busy at this work. The leak was at the stern end of the vessel; there was no leak in the center bulkhead in which the engine-room was situated, but as the stern part sunk the waves broke over the bulwarks and got into the passage way leading to the engine-room. As it was apparent that all efforts to save the ship were hopeless, Captain Munroe, who displayed great coolness under the trying circumstances, gave orders to launch the boats. His arrangements were of the most complete description. Instructions were given to supply the boats, which were all in excellent condition, with an ample supply of water, biscuit, and preserved meat. The crew were then tolled off to the different boats, and after the men had taken their positions the boats were lowered, under great difficulties—the officers in charge of each being instructed to keep them off from the ship until they were called to come alongside. No passengers were allowed to go on board the boats before these were lowered into the water, with the exception of an invalid lady, who was assisted into the captain's boat, the occupants of which were picked up. The difficult part of the work then commenced—the embarking of passengers aboard the boats. This was accomplished in a manner that reflected the highest credit on the captain. The passengers were divided into sections, as the crew had been. Boat No. 1 was then called to pull alongside the sinking ship and receive her complement of passengers; then Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 in like manner. While this difficult and dangerous work was in progress, the utmost order prevailed on board. Captain Monro was stationed at the gangway, and saw that his orders were carried out to the letter. No. 1 boat, which was subsequently commanded by the captain, was pulled toward the ship; she was struck by a wave, which caused her to bump against the vessel's side, whereby she commenced to leak in consequence of one of her timbers having been started. The captain and chief engineer remained on board the ship till all the passengers were safely put on board the boats, the former being the last to leave the ship. The captain and engineer then got on board the first mate's boat, but subsequently the former hailed his own boat (No. 1) and leaped on board. As the lifeboat under charge of the Captain was considered too deeply laden, two passengers were transferred to the first mate's, the number left being then twenty-one. Our boat (the Captain's) was then pulled before the wind, and after bailing her for about twelve hours we were picked up by the Star of Hope. Shortly after leaving the ship, the boat under the charge of the first mate capsized. I then observed five or six men clinging to the keel, after which she was righted, and then nine or ten men got into her. Among those who were immersed by the capsizing of the boat were several ladies, all of whom were observed to float longer than the men. After being picked up by the Star of Hope, we received the greatest kindness and attention from Capt. Talbot, his officers and crew.

REV. MR. O'CONNOR'S STATEMENT.

One of the passengers, the Rev. Mr. O'Connor, of Derry, corroborates the statement of Captain Munro in every particular, and speaks in high commendation of his conduct throughout. Mr. O'Connor was one of those who got into the captain's boat, and was subsequently picked up by the Star of Hope. Of the treatment to which they were subjected on their arrival off Aberdeen, the shipwrecked passengers, he says, have much reason to complain. The Star of Hope reached the lighthouse off Aberdeen at eight o'clock on Monday evening. After rockets had been fired off for about an hour a tug came out to them from shore. Captain Talbot communicated with the master, and said he wished some passengers taken ashore, but the latter objected, that he had no authority to do so. On the captain of the Star of Hope saying that the passengers had been picked up from a wreck, the master of the tug replied that in that case he would take them on board, but he shortly afterward positively declined to do so. Captain Talbot then asked that the second mate of the Star of Hope should be landed, in the hope that he might be able to arrange matters, but this request also was not complied with, on the ground that it would be dangerous to come near the vessel, although Mr. O'Connor says the sea at the time was quite calm. Shortly afterward another tug was seen coming out from shore. The master of tug No. 1 set out to meet the second vessel, and the two captains appeared to hold a consultation, at the close of which tug No. 2 came within hail of the Star of Hope, and the master, on being asked, declined to take the passengers on board. The first tug also approached within speaking distance, and Captain Talbot asked that the master should bring him his orders from shore, and send out a life-boat for the passengers. The Star of Hope, we may state, is an Aberdeen vessel, and Captain Talbot probably expected instructions to discharge his cargo there, either in whole or in part, before proceeding to Leith. The master of the tug, at any rate, promised to attend to both requests, and the two steamers went off. The Star of Hope lay to in the hope of relief or instructions from shore, but an hour and a half passed without any appearance of assistance. Meanwhile the wind had been rapidly rising, and the sea, which had been calm on their arrival, was now so troubled and the gale so violent that the vessel was in danger of being driven ashore. In these circumstances Capt. Talbot deemed it expedient to set out for Leith, where the Star of Hope arrived in the forenoon of Tuesday. As increasing the danger of their position, Mr. O'Connor mentions that on board the Star of Hope provisions were getting scarce, which is, of course, easily accounted for by the addition of fifty-three shipwrecked passengers to her own company.

X.

FRANCE.

**French Transatlantic Cable Company (Limited).**

The first general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on the 8th instant, in London. The report was read by the secretary.

The chairman, in moving its adoption, congratulated the shareholders upon the satisfactory progress which had been made in the works. Since the report was printed £8 per share had been paid upon 2,000 more shares, making in all 41,000 shares. They had now within two or three of 500 miles finished in the sea portion. The work and labor in constructing a concern of this sort was something astounding. As an evidence of that he might mention that they had used 35,000 miles of wire and 170,000 miles of hemp, and that the Great Eastern had been brought from Liverpool and fitted up with tanks and every necessary for the laying of the cable in July next. The board visited the works on the previous day, in company with the French Ambassador, who had expressed great interest in the work. As to the dividend prospects of the company, he thought he need only allude to the wonderful experiences of the last month in the elasticity of telegraphing. The Anglo-American Company in reducing their tariff to five pounds had increased their receipts by fifty pounds per day, and by the further reduction to three pounds they had still further increased their profits. Their maximum tariff would be only two pounds. He thought the companies need feel no jealousy with respect to each other, for there would no doubt be ample traffic for the three cables. In conclusion he drew attention to various misstatements which he said had appeared in the press, and remarked if the shareholders would place confidence in the directors they would take care that their interests should be protected.

Baron Emile d'Erlanger seconded the motion.

Mr. Lepape, who attended from France on behalf of the French shareholders, called attention to the fact that many persons in France had taken up shares for the purpose of damaging the company as much as possible. Many of those shares had not been paid for, and he hoped the directors would show no leniency to those persons.

Baron Emile d'Erlanger said that the matter would have the consideration of the Board.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Several special resolutions were also adopted as addition to the articles of association.

XI.

**The Marseilles Poisoning Case—Resume of the Trial—Sentence of the Culprits—The Most Remarkable Case on Record.**

An extraordinary trial has just taken place at the Court of Assizes of the Bouches-du-Rhone. The accused were seven in number, all residing at Marseilles. Three were widows, named Ville, aged 41, dealer in chinaware; Salvago, 30, messenger; and Gabriel, 23, wine-seller, all of whom are charged with causing the death of their husbands, by administering arsenic or other noxious substances. The others were a man named Joye, an herb-seller, Fanny Lambert, a fortune-teller, and two women, named Dye and Flayol. The present crime was brought to light in a singular manner. A mason named Marino is married to a flower-seller of the Cours St. Louis; on the 20th of August last the woman Lambert went to the wife and told her to be on her guard, as her husband had a mistress who had determined to poison her. "If you do not believe me," she added, "go to the herborist Joye; he it is who is to provide the stuff." The woman Marino, alarmed at this communication, told it to her husband; the latter had, in fact, been on intimate terms with the accused Ville, but, although guilty of deceiving his wife, he was far from desiring her death. Marino endeavored to reassure her, but at bottom was deeply moved, as he had reasons for believing that there was some truth in the statement made. He at once proceeded to the woman Ville and questioned her, even threatening to denounce her to justice, but without obtaining any admission from her. Not to be beaten, he determined to arrive at the facts by stratagem, and, going to the herb-seller, he said: "I am the lover of Madame Ville, and know all that has been done; but you have only half accomplished your work. I wish to live freely with Madame Ville; can you not rid me of my wife?" Joye first closely examined the countenance of Marino, to discover whether he was sincere, but the other bore his regard unmoved. The herborist was evidently satisfied with the scrutiny, as he said: "Are you a man?" The other, without losing his self-possession, replied: "If I were not I should not be here; but I warn you that I will not have my wife suffer so long as Monsieur Ville did." This latter remark completely reassured Joye, who then promised to furnish him the next day with a powder to be administered, adding that it was the fault of Fanny Lambert if Ville had lasted so long. The scheme thus attempted had proved so successful that Marino had resolved to try it with the woman Ville; and, returning, he told her that he was resolved to kill his wife in order to live freely with his paramour. The woman was delighted, and, falling into the snare, acknowledged that she had poisoned her husband. "But if we are discovered!" said Marino. "Do not be afraid," she replied; "we are not alone." She then related that the women Salvago and Gabriel had got rid of their husbands in the same way. Armed with this evidence, the man proceeded straight to the police authorities and related the whole affair, and the chief accused were arrested. The judicial inquiry which followed brought to light a series of facts of the grossest immorality, and involved the other prisoners as accessories. Each of the three women had murdered their husbands in order to remove a restraint on their debauchery. The only one that showed any hesitation to commit murder was the youngest accused, Gabriel, but her reluctance was said to have been overcome by her mother, the prisoner Dye, and the woman Fayol, a sort of procuress. The fortune-teller, Fanny Lambert, had aided the wives in procuring the poison, and was even charged by the woman Ville with having first instigated her to the crime. The sums which this woman received for her services varied from ten francs, given by the prisoner Salvago, to about three thousand francs, which Mme. Ville declares she had paid her at different times. Eventually she found that the prisoner Ville was in direct communication with Joye for the purpose of poisoning, as she supposed, the woman Marino, and it was from revenge that she was not to share in the profit of this new crime that she had made the declaration which had led to the discovery of the whole affair. The man Joye added the profession of fortune-teller to his trade of herb-seller, and two witnesses who had consulted him as such declared that he had first suggested to them that they were unhappy in their married life, and then offered his services to rid them of their husbands. His method was first to propose supernatural means, and then gradually accustomed them to the idea of employing poison. One woman he had instructed to procure a nail from a coffin in a certain cemetery and to plant it in the ground while pronouncing the name of her husband; he then added "After that come to me and I will give you something that will do the rest." The substance which he usually employed was arsenic, of which a large quantity was found concealed in his shop, and which he appears to have purchased with the remaining stock of a bankrupt chemist. The gross superstition which the evidence given on the trial showed to exist among the lower classes of Marseilles is almost incredible; one woman had paid Joye ten francs for a charm to make up a proposed marriage for her daughter which had been broken off; the same woman, after consulting Joye, had prayed every night from 11 to 12 to the moon and stars for success in a love affair in which she was herself personally concerned; and on this fact being mentioned in court, she was observed to make the sign of the cross; again, the accused Flayol had advised the woman Gabriel to burn a taper to the Virgin so that her crime might not be discovered. Joye while in prison made not less than three different attempts to commit suicide; once by strangling himself with a sheet; then by swallowing a quantity of tobacco; and thirdly, by trying to choke himself with a piece of his shirt. The three principal accused confessed their guilt, and after a trial, which lasted six days, the jury yesterday evening delivered its verdict. The women Dye and Flayol were acquitted and all the others found guilty with extenuating circumstances. The woman Salvago was condemned to twenty years' hard labor, and the four others to a similar punishment for life.

XII.

**THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.**

**Disturbances Throughout the Country.**

[Madrid (Dec. 7) Cor. London Herald.]

Since the pacification of the people by the declaration, a few nights back, that the citizen soldiers were not to be displaced by the regular forces at the Ministerio de la Gobernacion, Madrid has been quiet. It is only now we can realize how near we were to an insurrection. Yesterday and to-day we have information of serious disturbances in some of the provinces, which, however, can be but of a temporary character, as the provisional government are quite determined to preserve order at any cost, and in this they have the support of all parties. Some of these disturbances have arisen from political feelings; but others not. In every country there are desperate characters who profit by periods of excitements to ply their dishonorable callings. Of this nature was an attack made on Saturday on the postal train of Andalucia, in the station of Ventas de Cardenas, a small place, by a band of forty or fifty armed men. They broke open the boxes which contained funds belonging to the railway company, and robbed them of their contents. At last accounts the Guardia Civil were in hot pursuit.

At Puerto de Santa Maria, close to Cadiz, some laborers presented themselves at the mayoral house, asking work, and also the removal of the present alcade, who had been chosen by universal suffrage, and the restoration of the former one, who was a nominee of the fallen government. The authorities deferred an answer to the first request, but bluntly refused the last. The rioters then began to raise barricades and to fire against the few troops opposing them. The result was, six of the former and two of the latter were wounded; but the insurgents fled, leaving behind them 114 rifles. To insure the preservation of order some troops were marched to the spot from Cadiz. Availing themselves of the absence of these troops a disturbance broke out in Cadiz itself. The rails were cut, and it is said the mob occupied the city hall and the adjacent streets. General Peralta, the Military Governor, was wounded, and had to be replaced by his second in command. It is difficult to get at the facts in such cases as these, but it is almost universally believed here, that the Carlists are at the bottom of this outbreak, and it is said that their gold has been circulating freely in that and other districts lately. The heads of the Republican party deny any complicity in such actions, and I am at present inclined to believe them. In Malaga, Alcoy and Taragona there has been slight disturbances.

In Gerona a monarchical demonstration took place last week, but not such as the Provisional Government approved. The cry was "Viva Isabella II." "Viva the Monks." "Away with freedom of worship and universal suffrage."

At Sarragosa Espartero has been [illegible] King, at a monarchical meeting, and apparently to suit the tastes of all parties, the Republicans were yesterday to hold a meeting to recommend the same worthy veteran as President. Poor old man! He desires no such honors, but prefers to continue cultivating his flowers and his cabbages at his country seat, where he hopes to live and die in the retirement so essential to the advanced age of 80. But if the country calls him I think he will come.

At Pampelona an attempt has been made to create an insurrection to the cry of "Viva Carlos VII.," and it is said that many of the arms missing from Madrid have found their way to these and other districts where Carlist agents are at work. This is not to be wondered at. Many of those who procured arms on the 29th and 30th of September sold them quickly for bread. I know a gentleman here who bought five first-class breech-loaders for a shilling a piece. This Carlist movement, it is said, has also made itself felt in some parts of the Basque Provinces and in Navarre and Arragon. Reports of this kind are constantly arriving here, and are difficult to fathom. From Paris we are told that, so far from having any hopes of their own success, the Carlists have made overtures to the ex-Queen to join their cause to hers, and unitedly to undo the work of the revolution. Whatever happens, Spain will not submit to this.

The provisional government have issued another circular to the public authorities, urging them to leave no stone unturned to preserve public order, and they talk of expediting the meeting of the Cortes. Well they may. It is the delay which has caused all the mischief.

**The Ex-Queen Purchases a Magnificent Residence in Paris.**

[From the Memorial Diplomatique.]

Queen Isabella appears to have decided on fixing her residence at Paris, as she has just purchased for 1,700,000 francs, the magnificent residence situated on the Avenue du Roi de Rome, at the corner of the Pauquet de Villejust. The amount of the purchase-money would lead to the supposition that her Majesty has a considerable sum of money at her disposal, and that consequently the Madrid journals were right in accusing her of having accumulated money in anticipation of her downfall, without mentioning the diamonds she was said to have carried off to France with her. With respect to these latter, the commission charged with drawing up an inventory of the royal property is stated to have found them intact in the royal apartments at Madrid, and to have deposited them at the National Bank by order of the Provisional Government. The jewelry which her Majesty took from San Sebastian is not even equal to that possessed by the wives of several rich bankers in Paris. Queen Isabella never cared about money, and, so far from hoarding up, had in the last few years abandoned spontaneously more than one-half of the crown revenues to the profit of the State; the allowance of 49,000,000 reals (twenty-five centimes each) made to the royal household from the budget was indeed hardly sufficient to cover the expenses of the court, the management of which, the fact cannot be denied, was anything but perfect; the only investment made by the Queen concerned the annual donations of three millions of reals granted to the Infanta Isabelle and the Prince of the Asturias. The amount of those payments was regularly sent to the Bank of England, and on the marriage of the Princess with the Count de Girgenti, he was authorized by his marriage contract to withdraw the share of his young wife. The portion of the Prince des Asturias, now amounting to thirty-three millions of reals, is the sole resource the Queen has now at her disposal.

## GRANT AND HIS CABINET.

**More Speculations About the Coming Man.**

[From the New York Times, 23d.]

The newspapers, as a matter of course, continue the construction and reconstruction of Gen. Grant's Cabinet with unabated confidence and zeal. But the public faith in their work is less absolute than could be desired for the credit of journalism.

Nobody now, so far as we are aware, pays any attention to the talk of the newspapers about Gen. Grant's Cabinet. It is announced, from day to day, that the Hon. Mr. So-and-So is certainly to go into it; whatever else may be doubtful that is certain at all events; and the most certain of all has hitherto been the assertion that Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, was to be Secretary of the Treasury, or anything else that he might prefer. But even this rumor has been a good deal damaged by a letter from Mr. Washburne himself, in which he says:

So far as political position is concerned, I am content with the one assigned me for the ninth time by a generous, confiding constituency. I know but little touching Cabinet appointments, and take no stock in any newspaper talk assigning me to this or that position. The most I desire is to see General Grant's administration a success, and to see all rights of all men vindicated and protected; to see an honest, economical, dignified administration of the Government, bringing to the people peace, quiet, happiness and prosperity.

We have not the slightest doubt of the entire sincerity of these just and patriotic sentiments, which reflect more real credit on the man who feels and utters them than would any appointment in the President's gift.

We are inclined to believe that nobody in the country knows anything concerning the composition of Gen. Grant's Cabinet. We do not believe he knows much about it himself or that he has given it much thought as yet. Beyond all question his mind dwells upon it more or less; but rather, we imagine, in the way of studying the wants of the Government and the necessities of the public service than in weighing the claims of individuals or the respective weight due to rival localities and interests.

But it is curious how many things are "settled" for Gen. Grant, already—not only without his assent, but without his knowledge. We are told every day of matters which are fixed, not by Gen. Grant but for him, by persons and parties that know a good deal more about these matters than he does, or ever can, and whose chief anxiety is to save him the trouble of attending to them when he comes into power. It is perfectly well settled, for example, who is to succeed Mr. Smythe as Collector, either upon his translation to the Russian Mission (for which it is understood "things have been fixed" in the Senate), or upon the advent of the new President. Some half dozen of the principal missions abroad have been disposed of, and their prospective incumbents are busy with their grammars and dictionaries, or with the cut of their garments, in confident expectation of what is soon to be their fate.

All this is very interesting and very innocent. Playing at administering the Government is as diverting to political parties as "puss in the corner" to children, and it is very much the same kind of game. But while General Grant contents himself with merely looking on, we fancy it won't amount to much. He is evidently taking a rest before his work begins. He does not act in the least like a man who is eager for office and the purple—longing to grasp the scepter and wield the power the people have placed in his hands. He has the bearing rather of one who feels the weight of the great responsibilities that will be upon him soon enough, and who values every day of deliverance as a day of relief. His troubles and perplexities will come soon enough, and will be weighty enough when they do come. He will not anticipate the day of their coming,—nor will he shrink from their weight when they *do* come.

It will not be wise for anybody to set his heart very strongly on seeing any special man in any special place—still less on seeing himself there. Those who expect least, will be least disappointed. We do not think General Grant at all likely to accept dictation from any quarter, or from cliques and factions of any kind. He is much more likely, in our judgment, to act on all public questions, and especially on all questions of appointments, with as much of independence and of reliance on his own judgment, as our system of government allows to any man in office, which is not, it must be confessed, at best excessive. We are inclined to think that he does not intend to spend all his time while President in deciding on the rival claims of applicants for office, or in listening to the history of the local political contests and quarrels of Squashtown and Podunk. He is much more likely to put at the head of the various departments of the Government men in whom he has faith—and then to leave the settlement of all these matters mainly to them. In this way, and in this way only, can he hope for time to smoke his after-dinner cigar, or to relieve his bedroom from a crowd of office-seekers in time to get a short nap before breakfast.

☞ E. A. Pollard has received three hundred dollars from people in Caroline county, Va., to help him in the prosecution of young Grant.

☞ Bob Lincoln has had his innocent fingers burnt by putting them into the real estate speculations of the ungodly in Chicago.

# Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY, DEC. 27, 1868.


## OUR TERMS.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at the following rates:

### THE DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

*A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.*

| | |
|---|---|
| One year | $12 00 |
| Six months | 6 00 |
| Three months | 3 25 |
| One month | 1 25 |

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier. To News Agents, three cents per copy.

### THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

*A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.*

This edition is entirely separate and distinct from the regular edition. It is mailed to subscribers at $2 per year, and delivered to subscribers in the city at $2 50 a year, payable at the office, or at 5 cents per week, payable to the carrier.

### THE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.

*A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Single copy, one year | $2 00 |
| Single copy, six months | 1 25 |
| Five to ten copies, one year, each | 1 75 |
| Ten to twenty copies, one year, each | 1 65 |
| Twenty copies and over, one year, each | 1 50 |

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

*Payments always to be made in advance.*

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these cannot be procured by mail at our risk—in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

*Specimen copies sent gratis on application.*

## KENTUCKY NEWS.

Lexington is to have a night school.

Frankfort is happy in the possession of a new steam fire engine.

The Paris Citizen concluded its 61st volume on the 25th.

The turkey trade in Bourbon has been active during the past week.

Hon. A. G. Botts, of Owensboro, contemplates removing to this city.

Bernard G. Witt has been appointed U. S. Gauger in the Owensboro district.

John Polk has received the appointment of storekeeper in the Bourbon District.

The ball at the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, Lexington, Friday night, was a grand success.

The citizens of Moorfield are excited over a ghost which appeared in that town a few nights since.

Newport saw a beautiful rainbow in the southeast horizon last Monday morning, shortly after sunrise.

C. B. Cook, of Cynthiana, is making forty bbls of whisky per day at his distillery in that place.

The Hon. Mrs. Velverton had to abandon her reading in Lexington, Wednesday, for want of an audience.

An old negro woman was fatally burned at Elizabethtown last week by her clothes accidentally taking fire.

Thomas Walden has sold his distillery, near Cynthiana, to Wm. Cornor, Lewis Furnish, Thos. Rose, and Pollard Kennedy for $14,600.

The Methodist congregation of Cynthiana contemplate the remodeling and improving of their church at a cost of four thousand dollars.

The citizens of Harrison county are going to measure strength with the Kentucky Central Railroad. Exorbitant rates of freight is the point at issue.

One day last week Rev. J. R. Barbee, F. M. Lall, and J. W. Barbee killed seventy partridges and forty-five rabbits on Richland, near Havilandsville.

Colonel Howard Todd, Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, who was reported lost by the late steamboat disaster on the Ohio, is alive and well in Owen county.

Right Reverend Bishop McClusky, of the Roman Catholic Church, visited Bowling Green last Sunday and administered the rite of confirmation to sixty applicants.

A man placed in the Cynthiana jail for drunkenness attempted to blow up the place with a quarter of a pound of powder, but only succeeded in putting out one of his eyes.

The negroes of Fayette county have held a meeting, and it was resolved that they would fill contracts made with farmers, and endeavor to induce all members of their race to do likewise.

The young men of Elizabethtown are arming to go in pursuit of a hobgoblin in the shape of a headless dog, which has frequently appeared in a neighborhood a few miles from that town.

The fine Hambletonian stallion Delmonico was sold on Tuesday, by Captain O. P. Beard, agent for Mr. Humphreys, of New York, to Mr. D. Swigert, of Woodford. The price paid is said to be up in the thousands.

Mr. John Duval, son of ex-Governor Duval, of Florida, and one of the last three survivors of the Alamo massacre, where it will be remembered that Davy Crockett and Colonel Bowie, the originator of the celebrated knife of that name, fell victims to Mexican treachery, was in Owensboro last week. The father of Mr. Duval was a hunting companion of "Bill Smothers," and with him immortalized in story by Washington Irving.

Miss Susan Caroline Godsey, aged twenty-seven years, who lives six miles south of Hickman, has slept nineteen years with the exception of intermissions of ten or twenty minutes each ten or twelve times each day. A correspondent says there is nothing repulsive in the expression of her features; she has a mild, sorrowful, yet sprightly looking countenance, and converses on common topics with a correctness and intelligence which, considering her condition, is surprising.

## SOUTHERN NEWS.

Mr. L. P. Rea, of Charlotte, N. C., died recently in California.

Petersburg, Va., is to have a soup house for the benefit of the poor.

K. H. Cox, a policeman, was shot by a negro in Savannah, Ga., Sunday last.

Troy, Ala., voted on the 17th to subscribe $75,000 to the Mobile and Girard railroad.

R. W. Thomas has retired from the editorial control of the Clarksville (Tenn.) Chronicle.

Gen. James W. Armstrong, a prominent citizen of Cass county, Georgia, died on the 21st inst.

Mrs. James Settle, of Rappahannock county, Va., gave birth to three healthy boys on the 1st instant.

Mrs. J. E. Osborne, of Charleston, S. C., was fatally injured on Monday, by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

Charles Marsh was murdered and robbed of $400 in Sussex county, Md., last week by Robert Goldsborough.

A contract has been signed to finish the railroad between Selma and Montgomery by the first of November, 1869.

An icicle three feet long is a strange visitor for Florida, yet such made its appearance at Quincy during the late cold snap.

A school girl named Ruth Murden fell down the steps of a school house in Norfolk, Va., Monday, and received fatal injuries.

Haywood county, Tenn., claims the oldest man in the State—Mr. Joseph Ames, who has attained one hundred and eight years.

The rendezvous of a band of robbers who have been operating in Rocky Mount, Va., has been discovered and the leaders of the gang captured.

A large company of Pennsylvanians are about to close the purchase of 50,000 acres of heavily timbered land, near Norfolk, Va., at $1 per acre.

There is a probability that Col. Carey W. Styles, late of the Atlanta Constitution, will become editorially connected with the Albany (Ga.) News.

Something new under the sun. The Raleigh (N. C.) Legislature opened on Monday morning with music by the band, a colored band lately organized.

The statement of the Raleigh Standard that the Swiss emigrants at Goldsboro, N. C., were suffering for the necessaries of life turns out to be an immense falsehood.

Mr. Thomas Love, aged seventy-five, and Mr. James Eubank, aged seventy-three, died at their residences in Amherst county, Va., near Lynchburg, a few days since.

W. P. Davis, of Clarksville, Tenn., drew the first prize, $800 in gold, in J. R. Golladay's lottery, the drawing of which took place at Bowling Green, Ky., on the 21st inst.

In Halifax county, N. C., the hogs have been nearly exterminated by the new voters, and the people are killing the few swine they have left rather than let the negroes steal them.

A Tunker church in Monroe county, Va., has an elephant in the shape of some colored members. The rules of the church require them to kiss and wash each other's feet. The question is, must they bestow those fraternal and affectionate attentions on the sable brothers and sisters.

On Thursday, the 17th inst., the storehouse of J. T. Fisher, a negro merchant of Pulaski, Tenn., was robbed of $1,000. The next day two negro men were lodged in jail charged with the robbery. That night Alex. Mason, one of the negroes, was taken from jail by a party of disguised men and shot.

Mr. R. A. Harrison, of Sparta, Ga., has recently been on a tour of inspection at the North examining into the condition of the graves of the Confederate dead in several of the Government cemeteries. He visited the cemeteries of Elmira, Governor's Island and other places, finding Confederate graves in good condition and carefully attended to. He was successful in making arrangements, by which friends in the South can have the remains of their loved ones taken up and shipped home at a trifling expense.

## Death of Governor Morehead.

It is our painful duty to announce the sudden and unexpected death of the Hon. Charles S. Morehead.

The distinguished Kentuckian expired in Greenville, Mississippi, on Wednesday last. He was born in 1802, in Nelson county, and was elected to the State Legislature in 1828. In 1832 he was appointed Attorney-General of the State, and from 1840 to 1844 served as Speaker in the House of Representatives. From 1847 to 1851 he sat in Congress, and in 1855 was elected Governor of his native State, an office which he filled acceptably to the people and with great ability and credit to himself. He was one of the delegates to the Peace Convention which sat in Washington in 1861, and used all his influence to avert the war, foreseeing very clearly its disastrous effects upon both sections, and when actual hostilities commenced his sympathies were enlisted in the cause of the South, and he soon afterward went to England as a commercial agent for the Southern Confederacy.

His daughter, Mrs. Samuel Walker, of Covington, has been informed by telegraph of the death of her father, and his remains will, we understand, be brought to Frankfort for interment.

When Governor Morehead was last in Louisville he enjoyed excellent health, and was full of life and hope. He was a man whom everybody respected and loved. Tidings of his death reach us at a late hour, and we cannot hope to do justice to his many virtues of head and heart in this hasty sketch. But we shall be able to do so in a more elaborate biography. At present we can only express the universal regret which will be felt all over Kentucky.

## The Beechers.

The ancient traditions of the Church point to a millennial era. Just what is to precede the ushering in of the millenium is not very definitely stated in the Bible or in the writings of divines. It is pretty generally held, however, that the devil is to be bound and cast into the bottomless pit, and that there will be various signs and wonders, all more or less significant of the good time coming—harbinger notes of peace on earth and good will to every nation. We regard the present as a favorable time for the preliminaries of the millennium. The devil has too long gone up and down on the earth like a roaring lion. We do not presume to say that his journeys are to be abridged, or his power curtailed, but, as journalists watching the drift of events, and as faithful chroniclers of the signs of the times, we would be recreant to our trust if we were not to mention the circumstances indicating that the devil is losing power in the land. It is said that Harriet Beecher Stowe deplores writing the book entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin." That book everybody knows was one of the agencies that brought on the late war. It filled millions of hearts with hatred; men, women and children read of fictitious wrongs, creations of a diseased brain coined into words for mercenary purposes, and scattered broadcast over the world, and swore revenge. Now this world-renowned authoress laments her indiscretion—her great sin. She took the money which it brought her, and purchased Southern lands, and built her a home amid the orange groves of Florida. She, if we are to believe reports, has repented, or is repenting, and wants to write another book recanting all that she has said about Sambo and the wrongs of Sambo. Somehow she has got enough of nigger. She will not have one about her. She loathes the black man. Possibly all the statements in regard to the feelings of this distinguished member of the Beecher family are fudge, but until they are contradicted we shall believe the conversion of this woman is a millennial sign—a wondrous wonder. But there is another sign still more conspicuous, which those who are fond of studying phenomena will not be likely to let pass without giving it careful investigation. Henry Ward Beecher, from his Plymouth pulpit, has denounced corruption in high places. He took for his text the words of St. Paul: "Abhor that which is evil." This great divine (?) for years has been the witness of such evils as never before cursed any land under the sun. He has preached war and blood; he has been hand-in-glove with men who were pulling down the pillars of society, and was content to fritter away his time and talents in writing insipid, yellow-back fiction. Beecher has made money and been on good terms with shoddy, but suddenly a light has flashed upon his soul; he sees corruption stalking abroad at noonday; the scales have fallen from his eyes. Is it not a sign of the millenium. In his sermon he is reported to have said:

"Corruption holds direct influence throughout the land, while the state of the community is demoralized in the extreme. Gigantic dishonesty struts forth unrebuked. And to what may this be attributed? The money power of the country. The pillage and plunder. Yet the stern voice of justice, the frank expression of honesty, never reach their ears. Counterfeiters and polished swindlers are received with smiles on all sides. Their friends meet them with kindness and tokens of esteem. Men are ashamed to mention their ideas, or give utterance to their indignation, and thus to a degree acquiesce in their villainy by their reticence. Their friends know that those public plunderers are committing stupendous frauds. They will not be allowed to be sunk and prostrated, and thus crime rides triumphant."

But why are not these workers of iniquity denounced? Mr. Beecher answers:

"Because the plunderers had money enough to go through the whole calendar of transgressions. We are not accustomed to honesty or boldly expressing our convictions, or applying such epithets as would finally crush the public robbers of the time. Instead of which they are applauded for their dishonesty."

The great mogul of the Radicals then proceeded to square accounts with legislators:

"Talk about patriotism!" he exclaimed. "While men were mouthing large words, while men proclaimed sentiments that attracted applause, they were cutting the garment of justice and taking away the grand foundation of everything that was patriotic. Then there was another stage of corruption in the legislative halls. He did not think that he slandered when he said that the general rule to-day in the Legislature was buying and selling. Money was the cry, and men were undisguisedly bought and sold. Men formed plans, cliques or rings, in which the great public interests were bought and sold amid bribery and corruption of the most atrocious and appalling character. Those men were not denounced. Corruption triumphed. Every man who went to Albany in the capacity of representative was dissolved in the great cauldron of dishonesty, and if an honest one did proceed there, his voice was so feeble as to be unheard in the mighty roar of plunder."

From the halls of legislation he goes to the courts, and deals terrible blows upon the face and eyes of the Judges. He said:

Corruption does not dwell only in Albany; it travels in another direction. It desecrates the last refuge of justice—the courts. Yet so corrupt are the courts of law that the name of judge stinks. I say there is nothing arouses my indignation, nothing so far beyond the pale of forgiveness, as a corrupt judge. Strike him down. The judges plunder, and are known to plunder. They make decisions, and hold them up for sale. They auction justice and grow fat on bribes. Our courts are becoming more and more corrupt, and our judges more and more infamous.

The author of "Norwood" was not unmindful of the fact that the press is after his utterances. He believed his words would be reported, but he was willing to be placed on the record, and in conclusion said:

The community is so low in its moral tone that indignation cannot rise in thunder against them. The justice of the courts, I repeat, is rotten, rank and foul. I say we are in more danger now than before slavery was wiped away; for truth, justice and honesty have departed. Our most sacred liberty and institutions are being destroyed. Money rules supreme and our courts of justice stink with corruption. We are in more danger now than by being overwhelmed by slavery. Money is our danger and the corruption which follows it. Friends and brethren I have borne my testimony. I have not overstated anything. I have not been extravagant in marking out your line of duty. Your indignation must be aroused. You must learn to speak that which you feel and be known by discretion. Let right be pitted against wrong. No matter under what circumstances it may come to pass, be true to your feeling. You must do your duty in all public affairs. I do not think we are so far gone yet as to be wholly irrevocable. There may be still lightning in our community to strike forth and annihilate the abuses that exist. We are not ignoble enough to perish. Give utterance to the expressions of your indignation. Go forward fearlessly; root out the corruption that abounds; "Rend the air by appealing to truth, and cling to that which is right."

If Beecher is honest, if he is really converted, the devil and the Radicals have lost an advocate, and the world has one more evidence that the millennial era is approaching.

☞ Senator Drake, of Missouri, has written a letter to a member of the Missouri Legislature opposing universal amnesty and universal suffrage in that State, and favoring negro suffrage only. Mr. Drake dives very deep into the mud of the political duck-pond.

## Congress.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

And new questions will also arise. Many are now rough-hewn, and stand ready to be presented. These we can confide to a body that has proved so faithful in times past. Some of them have already been determined upon by the people. Every careful observer may have witnessed the exhibition of popular will in the Congressional districts during the fall elections. Many of the members of the present will be members of the succeeding Congress. This session, then, opens as though it were freshly instructed. It can be as truly representative of the present as can the Forty-first Congress. The great obstacle to its remedial enactments still exists, but with the snows of winter he will have vanished. The labor of the session need not be impeded by his presence. Wherein it cannot be perfected on his account, it can be partially molded and thus handed in a comprehensive shape to the next Congress. It should be remembered that the destiny of this country is in the hands of the Republican party for many years to come. There should then be no mincing of measures which are purely Republican. Time-serving legislation is always weak. Even the most virulent enemies are disarmed by straightforward, honest action. The rebels of the South have shown us that they expect to be forced into submission. They have rendered themselves unsafe counselors, unworthy of confidence, and unfit objects of legislative charity. Hence the processes of reconstruction need not be further trammeled by their presence or their objections. It may go on as if they did not exist, and must concern only those who are willing to act the part of men in the newly-cemented Union.

Such is the political outlook as chronicled by a journal credited with being in a position calculated to give weight to its utterances, and what, we ask, are the legitimate deductions to be drawn from these utterances? Do they foreshadow the slightest indication that Radicals will change in a jot or tittle their programme of legislation? Already measures "rough-hewn" stand ready for the last stroke of the chisel, that they may take their place in the hideous, misshapen, distorted group of monuments of Radical statesmanship. As yet just what these new "rough-hewn" measures are, the devil and the Radicals only know; but, as the Press holds that all past measures of the party in power have been indorsed by recent elections, "this session" of Congress is "freshly instructed" to proceed in its career of infamy. The Press congratulates Congress that the "great Obstacle"—President Johnson—will vanish with the "snows of winter," and the measures which cannot be consummated by the 4th of March may be in such an advanced state that the next Congress can perfect them with little loss of time.

The Press reminds its readers that the destinies of this country are in the hands of the Radicals for many years to come, and that there should be no "mincing of measures peculiarly Republican." There are to be no concessions. The Press declares that "the rebels of the South have shown us that they expect to be forced into submission," and consequently "mincing measures" won't do. Southerners are "unsafe counselors," and are not henceforth to "trammel" reconstruction, which must go on as if rebels "did not exist." The unmitigated devilishness of these declarations stands out in bold and vivid prominence. If they are not modified they are certain to work the destruction of what little there is left in this land of civil and political liberty. They are the death-knell of the hopes of all good men of all parties that sectional animosities were to be permitted to smolder and die out forever, and that, with the incoming administration of General Grant, an era of peace and good will was to commence.

We have been disposed to credit General Grant with magnanimity—to regard him as capable of greatness. We have been disposed to contemplate him from the most favorable points of observation, and we are not disposed to assign him any portion of the responsibility that attaches to the utterances of extreme Radicals. To do that is to give up all hope of a peaceable solution of the many vexed and dangerous questions which now complicate the affairs of the nation. But we are forced to the admission that so far, since his election, no bow of promise has appeared upon the dark cloud that overshadows the land. Is the nation to construe Grant's silence as an acquiescence in the Radical utterances that presage a renewal of the reign of terror? The portentous character of the inquiry is patent to every well-wisher of his country. If Grant's closing sentence of his letter accepting the nomination of the Chicago Convention, "Let us have peace," was prompted by profound convictions of the necessity of peace and harmony and good will, if it meant a union of hearts as well as a Union of States, then certainly the period has arrived when every interest of the country demands that it shall be uttered again, clothed with all the power necessary to give those words a deeper significance than now attaches to them. As the case now stands, while Radicals are hatching fresh broods of calamities, boasting of their "rough-hewn" measures of subjugation and terror, "Let us have peace" suggests the words of the immortal Patrick Henry, when, in response to the cry of "peace" he assured the people there was no peace for them.

## Extravagance—Repudiation.

The truth that the sun is the great source of light and heat is not more self evident than that extravagance on the part of those who control the national exchequer will lead to repudiation of the national debt. The lagoons of Louisiana bayous are not more productive of aligators, the jungles of India of tigers, the deserts of Africa of boa constrictors, or a dead carcass of vermin, than is the Radical party of schemes for expending money wrung from the hands of toil and squandered upon projects having no higher aim than party or personal aggrandizement.

The Radical party in the recent Presidential contest went before the American people with professions of economy. The old motto of "retrenchment and reform" was their battle-cry, but no sooner is the question of victory settled than new schemes of extravagance are brought forward. The New York Times advocates increasing the President's salary from $25,000 to $100,000 per annum, and Morton, following suit, proposes to build a palace for Grant and the Radical dynasty, which, it is intended, shall in all future time control the destinies of the country. Morton asks, as an entering wedge, only $125,000. This, however, is the amount required to purchase the ground. That secured there will be annual demands for the buildings, until millions will be squandered, and a palace, in architectural adornments equal to any that shelters the crowned heads of Europe, stands on Republican soil, a fitting monument of the profligacy of a party that had its origin in falsehood and malice, has fed upon blood, grown rich by fraud, and seeks to perpetuate its existence by legislation as foreign to the genius of Republican institutions as the decrees of a Nicholas or a Nebuchadnezzar. Occasionally we notice a Radical organ with independence sufficient to speak out upon this subject, but they are few and far between, and are about as potential as a tin whistle would be in drowning the roar of Niagara. They are, however, significant of the fact that it is possible to be a Radical and retain some of the instincts that distinguish a patriot from a Jacobin. The following illustrates the point:

If the Republican party has not learned wisdom from experience—if it proposes to go on in the wild extravagances which we are compelled to confess, have so far marked its course—then we say the sooner it is hurled from power by a cheated and outraged people the better for the country. The people have voted to have peace; but they have voted at the same time to have economy and honesty in the public service, and no party can remain in power long that disregards the popular will in this particular. If the Republican party would prolong its own days, and not end them in disgrace, its Representatives in Congress must be watched, and everything that tends to extravagance or looseness in expenditures sternly and speedily rebuked.

The stern rebuke, imperatively demanded, is for the people to kick the present party out of power, but since this was not done in November, and has yet to be performed, it is of the first importance that every evidence of extravagance should be exposed and condemned. It is the climax of cruelty to be eternally carping about the sacredness of the public debt. The rights of the toiling millions are more sacred by far. The public debt, whatever else may be said of it, is the embodiment of fraud such as never disgraced any other country. Of this there is abundant proof in existence, and if the archives of the nation could be probed by an honest investigation, and the various stratas composing the mountain of debt laid bare, they would be found so intermixed with fraud, so infamous in their conception and growth, that to expose them would be to invite a repudiating shout from Maine to California. If this verdict of the people would be avoided; if the bondholder desires to feel secure in receiving his semi-annual tribute from the industry of the country, then we say economy must be the watchword of those who manage the political and fiscal affairs of the nation, and the work of reform and retrenchment must not be postponed.

If it is, if extravagance is still to distinguish radical legislation, if it is to be decided that the American people, like the subjects of the kingly cursed realms of Europe, are to be bowed down like beasts of burden to receive such loads as Radical Congressmen see proper to impose or bond holders demand, then at some day not distant a proclamation will go forth from the people which will move the mountain of debt into the sea and sink it to fathomless depths by the weight of their execrations.

## Philanthropic Bricks.

Howard—the Freedmen's Bureau philanthropist of that name—is building, in Washington, a university, or collegiate institution of some kind, for the supposed benefit of the Africans. The Africans, of course, are furnishing the money, trusting in the honesty of the moral and virtuous Howard for its proper expenditure.

The other day a considerable portion of the structure tumbled down. It was not the result of earthquake or tornado. It appears that the walls suddenly refused to sustain their own weight and crumbled to powder! Howard thereupon tried to get the Government architects to investigate as to the cause, which they declined to do. Why?

It appears that the walls of this philanthropic edifice were built of "patent bricks" of some sort—possibly the blocks of sand and lime mortar (sometimes ridiculously styled "artificial stone") which in Chicago demonstrated their worthlessness in the original walls of Farwell Hall. This explains why the government architects declined to investigate. There was no need of investigation, so far as the cause of the downfall was concerned.

The only point calling for investigation was as to whether the moneys furnished to Howard by the poor Africans could be made to serve their moral and intellectual welfare best by using them to further some Yankee inventor's experiment in the manufacture of saw-dust bricks. The fact that they were so used reveals the nature of a good deal of the prevalent philanthropy toward the African. The South stood high in the estimation of New England philanthropists so long as it invested largely in wooden nutmegs. The African will stand equally high so long as he shall furnish the funds to make the saw-dust brick manufacturing business profitable.

## Persecuting Sambo.

Some of the Iowa newspapers are raising a great outcry because a negro at Des Moines lately ran off and married a young white girl. All this noise and clamor are very absurd. That the negro was arrested is a shame; that he was incarcerated on his bridal night in a filthy dungeon, thereby depriving him of the thrilling privileges of his position, is an outrage, both against Hymen and the colored population, and the sublime doctrines of human equality; and that he was released without further punishment on the following morning is the only meritorious feature in this dark transaction.

We tell the good people of Iowa—the radical fathers and brothers who voted aye to the amendments to the Constitution—that the country expects no nonsense on their part in case a likely nigger chooses to elope with any of their female relations. Their role is not only not to clamor about such occurrences, but to assist in their carrying out, as become loyal patriots and men who voted that the white men of Iowa are no better than its negroes.

We furthermore invite the attention of the paternal Congress to the treatment of this young Ethiopian by Radical Iowans. We respectfully ask that measures be taken to prevent any more such outrages, so that the odorous Africans of the Hawkeye State can be protected in their right to marry whom they please of the pale-faced population. We wish to be no more horrified by learning that the nuptial rights of miscegenating negroes have been rudely and inexcusably violated by the minions of radicalism in Iowa.

## CITY ITEMS.

**Selling Off.**

Gay's China Palace, Fourth and Green streets, are closing out their immense stock at less than importing cost. A rare opportunity for housekeepers, hotel and restaurant proprietors, and all classes, to supply themselves from an immense stock and at astonishing low prices.

Below we quote prices of a few leading staple articles that are always sold at a small profit in the regular way.

Fancy goods are at a still greater discount from former prices.

Call soon before the assortment is broken.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stone China Dining Plates per doz | $1 50 |
| Stone China Cups and Saucers per 12 pieces | 75 |
| Cut Glass Goblets per doz | 3 00 |
| Blown and Pressed Goblets per doz | 2 25 |
| Cut Glass Tumblers per doz | 1 50 |
| Pressed Glass Tumblers per doz | 70 |

**Reed's Improved Fire Igniter.**

The manufacture of this article, which has become a necessity in hotels and private families, is now being carried on at the salesrooms of Messrs. Buchanan & Fearman, No. 159½ Sixth street, between Jefferson and Green, where it may be had wholesale or retail.

☞ The only place in Louisville where hosiery is manufactured is at 148 Market street. Ladies', gents', and children's silk hosiery and underwear at the stocking factory, 148 west Market street. J. C. WOOD, Proprietor.

☞ If you want a reliable and useful family case of medicines, we can conscientiously recommend one of Dr. Humphreys' Homœopathic Specifics. Having used them ourselves, and know of their extensive use by our friends, we hazard nothing in speaking well of them to all who desire having such an arrangement for family use. Price of full case and book $10. See advertisement in another column. Address Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, 562 Broadway, N. Y.

HEGEMAN'S GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Cod Liver Oil is warranted pure Newfoundland oil. It has stood the test of twenty years' experience, and can be relied upon in every particular. Its superiority over that prepared on our own seashore is shown by the numerous cures performed by it when the inferior oils had been tried without effect. The uniform good quality of our oil has given it the preference over the numerous brands in the market, and has elicited the highest commendation from eminent physicians. For sale by all respectable druggists in the United States.

COAL.—Before freezing weather and heavy snows come, we would advise our citizens to supply themselves with coal. The old established firm of Wm. L. Murphy & Co., 59½ Third street, near Main, is delivering the best quality of Pittsburg, Cannel and Pomeroy coal at the lowest market price.

**Great Inducements**

at the Stocking Factory, commencing Monday, December 21, and continuing during the holidays. The splendid assortment of Hosiery, Underwear, J. C. WOOD, 148 Market street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

## MARRIED.

MARRIOTT—HELM—Dec. 24, 1868, at Helm Place, Hardin county, Ky., by Rev. S. L. Helm, D. D., MARTIN HARDIN MARRIOTT of Elizabethtown, and Miss EMMIE P., daughter of the late Gov. John L. Helm.

RINKER—EARICK—On Thursday, Dec. 24, 1868, by the Rev. J. H. Linn, Mr. GEO. RINKER to Miss CADDIE EARICK, all of Louisville, Ky.

CLEEK—MITCHELL—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Sacramento, Ky., Dec. 22, 1868, by the Rev. J. M. Peay, Mr. J. H. CLEEK, of Calhoon, Ky., formerly of Union, Boone co., Ky., to Miss WOODIE MITCHELL.

KEMPER—SIMPSON—At Chestnut-street Baptist Church, by Rev. J. M. Weaver, Mr. H. W. KEMPER, of Ohio, to Miss MOLLIE E. SIMPSON, of this city.

We wish the happy couple joy, for they have launched out on the "tide of life," and set sail for the Ohio. They embarked on the St. Charles, and stemmed the channel for the bleak winds of the North.

## City Parcel Express.

WE are now ready with 25 Parcel Express Hand Carts, and will commence on Monday, the 28th inst., to deliver promptly, to all parts of the city, goods, packages, and small loads of every description, at the small charge of 25 cents per load, to any point inside the limits of Shelby, Kentucky, and Fifteenth streets, and outside of those streets an additional charge will be made according to distance, &c.
d27 d3 ALLEN & BAYLISS.

## NOTICE.

UNDER the articles of agreement between the partners composing the firm of

GARVIN, BELL & CO.,

It is provided that "in case of the death of Wm. Garvin, his executor or administrator may continue his interest in the house, or dissolve the same, or withdraw therefrom." The executrices of the said Wm. Garvin have determined to continue the interest of the said Wm. Garvin in the business, and will continue as heretofore under the same style.
de27 d6&w4 GARVIN, BELL & CO.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

**Perkins, Stern & Co.'s California Wines.**

*Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.:*

GENTLEMEN: Believing, as I do, that the producer of a good, sound American wine is a benefactor to his country, I have much pleasure in commending the wines bearing the name of your house as well worthy of the high praise given them by Wm. C. Bryant and others. Without assuming to be a connoisseur, I would say that I believe them to be perfectly pure, and know them to be delicious. Yours truly, JOHN G. SAXE.

Sold by Wilson, Peter & Co., R. A. Robinson & Co. and Thompson & Co.

**BENJ. F. ALFORD, Apothecary,** Seventh and Market streets.

☞ Chemicals at ALFORD'S.
☞ Prescriptions prepared at ALFORD'S.
☞ Orders promptly filled at ALFORD'S.

**HOAGLAND'S PATENT CLOTHES-HORSE,** the most complete article of the kind ever made. Housekeepers, please call and see at Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, 146 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth. de27 d2

☞ **Bergen's Cement is the best ever offered to the public.**

☞ **Fancy Goods and all goods at extra low prices at Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, 146 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth.** de27 d2

☞ **Buy none but Bergen's Cement, as none other is genuine.**

☞ Recollect that a box of Edward Peynado & Co's fine imported cigars, worth from $12 to $25, is the best present you can make to a masculine friend who is not exactly in need of money. Main street, No. 222, and Cigar Stand of Louisville Hotel. de24 d4

**WEBB'S OWN MAKE.** Three Skirts for One Dollar at the Falls City Hoop Skirt Factory, No. 66 Market street, between Second and Third. d24 dtj1

**CARPETS! CARPETS! Closing Out Sale! For Two Days Private Sale.** Being compelled to give up my store on Jan. 1st, persons in want of goods in my line can depend on getting bargains, as the goods must be closed out before that time. Stock and fixtures for sale Tuesday next. C. FRANK, 77 1-2 Fourth street, near Main. dec26 8*M

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS.** A large assortment of China, Glass and Queensware, &c., &c., to be found at J. DOLFINGER & CO'S Warerooms, No. 96 Market street, between Third and Fourth. d22 d6

**The Colton Dental Association,** No. 154 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut, originated the use of nitrous oxide gas, and administer it, chemically pure, and extract teeth without pain; perform all operations in dentistry scientifically. B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S., may17-Sutf Dr. W. D. STONE, Operator.

☞ Mutilated currency redeemed at its value at S. ROTHCHILD'S, Main, between Second and Third. jy22 dtf

☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters for dyspepsia
☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters for sick headache.
☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters for every species of indigestion.
☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters.
☞ "The best Tonic in the world."
☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters for fevers.
☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters for torpid liver.
☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters for catarrh.

☞ Mrs. E. J. Thornton, having taken the large and commodious house on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, is prepared to accommodate families or single gentlemen with pleasant furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, at a table supplied with all the market affords. Her facilities for the accommodation of transient guests are unsurpassed. Charges moderate. dec23 d3WF&Su

**Wedding, at Home,** Church and Visiting Cards, Monograms, etc. engraved to order. Initials stamped on note paper and envelops without additional charge. Visiting cards printed from plate, at FRANK MADDEN'S, Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. Dec6 dlm

**Money Loaned on Collateral Security.** Ladies and gentlemen wishing to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their own interest by calling at this office. Stocks, bonds, jewelry, silverware, or any other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. Hagan, Ag't, No. 114 Third street, next door to Montz & Co.'s livery stable. oct3 dtf

**Republican Soldiers' Association.** All late soldiers resident in the Fifth Congressional District of Kentucky, who wish to become members of the Republican Soldiers' Association, can either call at my office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Kentucky, or by letter signify such desire, and at the same time report their late company, regiment, and rank, and also their present residence. J. H. WARD, dec3 dtf Chairman Fifth District Committee.

**KENTUCKY HAT, CAP, AND FUR MANUFACTORY—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.** By J. KOOPER, 219 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, and 122 Market, between Floyd and Preston. The cheapest and finest stock of hats, caps, and fur goods in the city. All furs bought at my house are warranted, and saved during the summer without charge. We give particular attention to altering and cleaning furs and hats. Cash paid for all kinds of skins. oct11 dtf

**For Coughs and Colds.** Use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure. no3 dtf

☞ Highest price paid for bonds, gold, silver and uncurrent money, at S. ROTHCHILD'S, Exchange and Broker Office, 74 Main, between Second and Third. jy22 dtf

☞ If you want to borrow money on collateral, go to S. ROTHCHILD'S, Main street, between Second and Third. jy22 dtf

**Lots for Sale.** We have a few more only to sell, on Chestnut, Madison and Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. je17 dtf GRAVES & SON.

**BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.** This splendid hair dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. (jan14 dly) no30 dtfeb6

**WEATHER STRIPS**

Torey's Celebrated Patent,

Will keep out the cold from around your doors and windows.

**WEATHER STRIPS.**

Torey's celebrated patent will keep out the coal soot and dust from around your doors and windows, and save more than one-third your fuel.

**WEATHER STRIPS.**

Torey's celebrated patent is for sale only by FITCH & LINDSEY, and is warranted to outlast any other patent by four years. It is really the only durable kind in use. Hundreds of recommendations can be produced from our best citizens, certifying to the value in comfort and saving of this celebrated article.

**FITCH & LINDSEY** Sole Agents for Kentucky, NO. 75 FOURTH ST., NEAR MAIN.

**JUST RECEIVED AT THE Cheap Lace Store,** 103½ FOURTH STREET.

A FULL assortment of Lace Revere Edging and Insertions; Embroidered Linen Edging and Insertions; Embroidered Jaconet " "; Embroidered Linen Chemise at $4; Jac. Embroidered Bands and Sleeves, $1 & $1 50; Hemmed Linen Handkerchiefs 20c; Cluny Lace Collars and Cuffs $1; Crepe Collars 25c, 30c, etc.; Corsets with whalebones $1; " " 42 " $2; French Embroidered Corsets $2; Alexandre Kid Gloves only $1 50; Embroidered Table Covers at cost price; at
de25 d8 CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS.

## MEETINGS.

**Religious Notice.** THE Rev. Dr. Cole, of the Theological Seminary, Nashotah, Wis., will preach in Christ Church in the morning at 11 o'clock, and at Calvary Church at night at 7½ o'clock.

**Unitarian Church.** SERVICES at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of the evening lecture—"How to make home happy."

**Masonic Notice.** Preston Lodge (No. 281) F. A. M. will meet in regular annual communication on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1868, at 7 o'clock, for election of officers. Members are earnestly requested to attend punctually at the hour. By order W. H. MEFFERT, W. M. J. ALLEN PORTER, Sec'y.

**I. O. O. F.** The officers and members of Home Lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F., are hereby requested to attend a regular meeting to-morrow (Monday) evening, the 28th, at 7 o'clock, as business of great importance will be brought before the Lodge. By order of the Lodge. WILL H. STANLEY, R. S.

**Masonic Notice.** The Grand Consistory S∴ P∴ R∴ S∴, 32 A∴ & A∴ S∴ R∴, for the State of Kentucky, will meet in stated communication MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1868, at 3 o'clock. By order R. V. SNODGRASS, 32 Gr. Registrar.

**Notice.** OFFICE LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 26, 1868. THE annual meeting of stockholders of the Louisville Bridge Company, for the election of directors, will be held at their office, in this city, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. de27 d9t W. H. SLAUGHTER, Secy.

**Notice.** THE Israelites of Louisville are especially invited to attend a general meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, to be held at their rooms, on Fourth street, on SUNDAY, the 27th inst., at 7½ P. M. T. DAVID, M. B. LITTEN, de26 d2t* Committee Y. M. H. A.

**Masonic Notice.** The annual election of officers in Excelsior Lodge, No. 258, F. A. M., will be held at their hall on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7 o'clock. de26 d2* WM. MAHL, Secy.

**Notice.** LOUISVILLE CITY NATIONAL BANK, December 24, 1868. THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next, for the purpose of electing five (5) directors to serve during the ensuing year. d25 dtd R. S. MOXLEY, Cashier.

**I. O. G. T.** A REGULAR meeting of Eureka Lodge, No. 105, I. O. G. T. will be held at the Robinson Hall, corner of Eighth and Jefferson, on TUESDAY EVENING next, at 6½ o'clock. Members of Sister Lodges are fraternally invited. By order of the Lodge. D. P. MIDDLETON, W. C. T. BEN. F. CAWTHON, W. S.

**Notice.** PLANTERS' NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE, December 23, 1868. THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next, for the purpose of electing five directors to serve during the ensuing year. d24 dtd J. W. BATCHELOR, Cashier.

**SAMUEL SMITH TUCKER.** INFORMATION WANTED of SAMUEL SMITH TUCKER, who served on the Western gun-boat Key West in the spring of 1864. Was last heard from lying sick at Metropolis, Massac co., Ill., in August, 1864. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, STEPHEN D. TUCKER, 34 S East Broadway, New York.

**WALKER'S Tonic Bitters** WILL CURE Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Chills and Fever, Typhoid Fever, Billious Fever, Torpid Liver, Neuralgia, Sick and Nervous Headaches, and Similar Diseases.

For Consumption, Chronic Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Debility from any Disease, it is a safe, agreeable and reliable tonic. In all Kidney and Bladder troubles it will be found beneficial.

My famous Bitters, 'tis confessed
In all the country are the best;
They have no rival far or near.
In all our spacious hemisphere.
I'm sure there fortunate concoctor
Has saved more lives than any doctor;
So keep them, friends, a prized deposit,
To stand at all times in your closet.

VOLUNTARY EVIDENCE as to their merit, after two years' trial, from well-known ladies and gentlemen, selected out of many received:

**From Mrs. Miller Stewart.** VICKSBURG, MISS., March 15, 1868. W. H. WALKER, ESQ.: DEAR SIR—I have used your Tonic Bitters for the past two years, and have been much benefitted thereby. I confidently recommend them to persons suffering from Dyspepsia and General Debility. Very truly yours, MRS. MILLER STEWART.

**From J. F. Cox, Esq.** HODGENVILLE, LARUE COUNTY, KY., March 28, 1868. W. H. WALKER, ESQ.: DEAR SIR—For one year previous to my meeting you at Grayson Springs last August, I had been subject to Fever and Ague Chills, and at your suggestion I used your Tonic Bitters freely before my chill day, and I have not had a chill since, and have enjoyed uninterrupted good health. Your friend, &c., J. F. COX.

**From Mrs. A. M. Meeker.** ATLANTA, GA., January, 1868. W. H. WALKER, ESQ.: DEAR SIR—I hereby certify that I have used Walker's Tonic Bitters, and as a tonic they can not be surpassed. I recommend my Southern friends to use them; they will invigorate and give new life. Respectfully, &c., MRS. A. M. MEEKER.

LOUISVILLE, March 28, 1868. W. H. WALKER, ESQ.: DEAR SIR—We have used your Tonic Bitters with great satisfaction, and can recommend them for their great medicinal qualities, and also as an agreeable invigorating beverage and superior tonic.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. Chamberlin, | E. L. Huffman, |
| Vene P. Armstrong, | A. J. Mitchell, |
| Miller Stewart, | C. J. Walton, |
| James Kennedy, | J. R. Walker, |
| Wm. Gay, | J. M. Duncan, |
| Philip Speed, | C. N. Warren, |
| R. L. Post, | Thomas Steele, |
| R. H. Crump, | A. A. Johnson, |
| Geo. D. Prentice, | Isham Henderson, |
| Wm. E. Hughes. | |

WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS are known to the Faculty, and are not a PATENT medicine, and are indorsed by eminent Physicians, Ministers, and others.

**W. H. WALKER, Sole Proprietor, Louisville, Ky.**

**WALKER'S COCKTAIL BITTERS** Are unsurpassed for making all kinds of COCKTAIL AND FLAVORING DRINKS. **W. H. WALKER & CO., Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers.** No. 25 Main street, Louisville, Ky. ☞ For sale by all dealers everywhere. ap19 dly

**KENTUCKY BILLIARD PARLOR,** No. 140 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. THE finest and best-appointed Rooms in the city. n12 d3m

**Selling Out at a Great Sacrifice!** AS we are determined to close out our entire stock within thirty days from this date, we offer our large stock of **Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Trimmings** —AND— **FANCY GOODS At Half Their Original Cost!** Call and secure your bargains at your own prices. Store and fixtures for sale. no16 dtf A. WOOLNER & CO., 103 Fourth st.

**TRUNK MANUFACTORY! OF FRED. SCHAULIE,** 176 Jefferson St., bet. Preston & Jackson. Salesroom No. 64 north side West street, between Main and Market. DEALERS are respectfully invited to call and examine my well selected stock of Trunks, Valises, &c., of my own manufacture. I am determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the East or West, and purchasers will do well to call upon me before buying anywhere else. FRED. SCHAULIE. ☞ I also have on hand about 450 doz. of horse collars, which I will dispose of at low rates. oc20 deod&w3m

**Choice Groceries.** CAN always be had at the lowest prices, polite attention given, and goods delivered FREE, at the CORNER SEVENTH & MARKET STS. Also, agent for Ruth's celebrated Baltimore oysters, received daily by express. no15 deodtf J. A. PENTON.

**Nashville Collections.** JAS. G. OGDEN, Prest. CHAS. T. WING, Cashier. **PEOPLE'S BANK, NASHVILLE, TENN.,** WILL attend promptly to all Nashville and other Southern collections, with immediate returns, at lowest rates. TENNESSEE STATE AND LOCAL BONDS SPECIALTIES. no21 Sat&Tu12

**To Distillers! MALT.** THE BEST QUALITY OF No. 1 Winter Malt, No. 1 Canada Malt, Prime Hops, &c., In large quantity, on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, at STEIN & DOERN'S Louisville Malt House, 21 and 23 Sixth st., bet. Main and River. de20 deodlm

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $1 50 per line per month.

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop S. E. corner Main and Tenth streets.

BASIL W. DUKE & A. E. RICHARDS, Attorneys at Law, No. 7 Court Place, Louisville

BULL, O. T. & CO., Iron, Hardware, Horse and Mule Shoes, 27 E. Market st. o31 dtf

CLEMMONS & WILLIS, Attorneys at Law, Office No. 6 Court Place, Louisville, Ky. s30 dtf

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

EDWARDS, GEO. T.—Attorney-at-Law, No 163 Bamberger & Bloom block, Louisville, Ky no29 dlm

GRIFFITH, BUNCE & CO.—Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants, No. 93 W. Main st.

HODAPP, VAL., Dealer in Leather and Findings, No. 185 north side Market, bet. Fifth and Sixth streets.

HARLAN & NEWMAN,—Attorneys at Law Jefferson st., two doors east of Willard Hotel.

JAMES & CO, THOS., (successors to Fulls James & Co.,) dealers in Pittsburg and other Coal Office, 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

KINNAN, WILLIAM, manufacturer of and wholesale and retail dealer in Umbrellas, Parasols and Walking Canes, No. 125 Third street. oct1

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—BARNUM & STARBIRD, proprietors, No. 29 Fifth st.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 Sixth st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERN, Prop's

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LITHGOW J. S. & CO.—Northwest corner of Main and Third streets, manufacturers of Stoves, Castings, Tin, Copper, and Sheet-iron Ware.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Rattan and Split-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st

MERGELL C. S.—Architect. Office: Room No. 4, Merchants' Bank of Kentucky building, Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 70 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

SACKSTEDER J. FD.—House, Sign, and Steamboat Painter, No. 95 Second st., east side bet. Market and Jefferson.

WOOD, J. C., Manufacturer and dealer in Hosiery, Gloves, Yarns, and Underwear, No. 148 West Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

YOUNG JOHN P.—Saw Mill and Lumber Yard, m'f'y all descriptions of Framing and Building Lumber, Laths, Slats, &c., 309 Fulton, above Campbell

## RAILROADS.

**Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad.**

The Only All Rail Route to the East, North and West.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking United States mail-boat same day.

Trains leave and arrive at the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

| DEPART. | ARRIVE. |
|---|---|
| 5:00 A. M., daily exc't Sun. | 6:00 A. M., daily. |
| 2:25 P. M., daily. | 7:20 A. M., daily exc't Sun. |
| 8:45 P. M., daily exc't Saturday and Sunday. | 4:15 P. M., " |
| | 1:50 A. M., daily ex Monday |

On Saturday a train leaves at 7:00 P. M., and on Sunday at 7:00 P. M. for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Leaves Jeffersonville at 3:45 P. M. for Cincinnati daily, Sundays excepted.

Baggage checked through to all principal points. Elegant sleeping cars on 2:15 P. M. train, through to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE.

For condensed through time-tables and connections see small bills, and call at company's office, corner of Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.

HORACE SCOTT, General Superintendent. JAMES FERRIER, General Ticket Agent. Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 1, 1868. jy1

**Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington RAILROAD.**

ON AND AFTER NOV. 2, 1868, train will run as follows: Leave Louisville at 6 A. M., 2:30 P. M., and at 4.15 P. M. Arrive at 8:40 A. M., 11:00 A. M., and 7 P. M. The 6 and 2:30 trains connect at Christiansburg for Shelbyville. Fare through $2 25. SAMUEL GILL, Supt. oc3 dtf

**LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE —AND— MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.**

ON and after NOV. 8th, 1868, trains will run as follows.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Louisville | 8:30 A. M. | 6:10 P. M. |
| Arrive at Nashville | 3:30 P. M. | 3:53 A. M. |
| Arrive at Humboldt | 12:45 A. M. | 10:15 A. M. |
| Arrive at Memphis | 6:35 A. M. | 4:35 P. M. |
| Arrive at New Orleans | 3:00 A. M. | 1:30 P. M. |
| Arrive at Mobile | | 11:00 A. M. |

Trains leave Nashville for Chattanooga and Atlanta at 8:15 A. M. and 6:25 P. M., and for Decatur and Huntsville at 9:30 P. M.

Sleeping Cars on 6:10 p. m. train, running through to Nashville, Humboldt and New Orleans without change. Passengers on morning train from Louisville take sleeping car at Bowling Green, running through to Memphis.

Richmond Branch train leaves Louisville at 7:50 A. M. for Lebanon, Danville, Stanford, Lancaster and Richmond, connecting by stage to all important points in Southeastern Kentucky.

Mt. Vernon Accommodation train leaves Stanford at 2:05 P. M. on arrival of train from Louisville, for Crab Orchard, Broadhead and Mount Vernon.

Bardstown train leaves Louisville at 3:30 P. M. The Bardstown train connects at Samuels' Station with stages for Fairfield Bloomfield and Chaplin.

The 6:10 P. M. train for Nashville and Memphis runs daily. All other trains run daily except Sunday. ALBERT FINK, General Supt. L. and N. R. R. 1j6 dtf

**1868 H. D. WALBRIDGE & CO. Commission Merchants,** No. 12 BRIDGE ST., NEW YORK. T. HAMILTON, Toledo, O., (late with H. S. Walbridge & Co.,) who is our Agent in the country tributary to Toledo, who will make advances on property consigned to us. For particulars address him at Toledo. H. D. WALBRIDGE & CO. oct13 d3m

**WASHINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP! John B. Davies,** MANUFACTURER of Marine, Land, and Portable Steam Engines, Grist and Saw Mill Machinery, Tobacco, Cotton, and Hay Presses and Screws, Boiler Sheet Iron, Brass and Copper Work of all descriptions, Wrought Iron Pipe and Steam Fittings, Steam and Water Gauges, Whistles, &c., Corner Main and Ninth Sts., Louisville, Ky. s6 deodtf

**SPECIAL NOTICE. AT COST, AND POSITIVELY AT COST.** MY ENTIRE STOCK OF FINE **Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, &c.** From this date, if not sold before January 1, will sell AT AUCTION. Goods warranted as represented. P. S.—Fixtures for sale. M. BENSINGER. No. 80 Third st., bet. Main and Market. d18 eodlm

**John B. Lewis,** (LATE OF WARREN MITCHELL & CO.) **Provision & Produce Broker** FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF Provisions and Produce, NO. 62 SECOND ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, LOUISVILLE, KY. References. Warren Mitchell & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Hughes, Huffman & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Hamilton Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; Wilson, Calloway & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Owsley & Co., New York; Cobb, Dolbonde & Co., New Orleans. de11 deod3m

**VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1869.** THE first edition of One Hundred Thousand of Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Guide in the Flower Garden is now published. It makes a work of 100 pages, beautifully illustrated with about 150 fine wood engravings of flowers and vegetables, and an elegant colored plate, A BOUQUET OF FLOWERS. It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive floral guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the CULTURE of FLOWERS and VEGETABLES. The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without application, but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, for ten cents, which is not half the cost. Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y. de28 deod&weow2

**Violin and Guitar Strings** Wholesale and Retail at LOUIS TRIPP'S, Nos. 92 & 94 Jefferson st., below Third. d17 eodtf

| | |
|---|---|
| Iron Fronts, | Country Hollow Ware, |
| Cornices, | Dog Irons, |
| Sky Lights, | Wagon Boxes, |
| Window Caps, | Sash Weights, |
| Balconies, | Pipe, |
| Verandahs, | Pavement Gutters, |
| Railings, | Jobbing Work, |

Manufactured and for sale by **SNEAD, SAYRE & O'BRYAN,** Fourteenth, bet. Grayson and Walnut. de19 deodlm

**R. H. HENLEY & CO., GEN'AL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,** Savannah, Ga., WILL purchase rice, fruits, &c., on commission for parties in Louisville, and sell Western produce on consignment. Patronage of Louisville merchants solicited. Refer to Maj. M. J. Wicks, Prest. M. & C. R. R.; Col. Sam Tate, Prest. M. C. R. R.; W. C. Butler, Esq., and H. C. Yeatman, Esq., Nashville, Tenn. NOTE.—Rice can be shipped now on through bills from Savannah to Louisville at 75 cents per 100 lbs. no10 deodtf

Capt. JOHN T. SHIRLEY, Late of Memphis, Tenn. J. M. S. McCORKLE, Of Louisville, Ky. **NATIONAL HOTEL,** Fourth Street, east side, near Main, LOUISVILLE, KY. THE undersigned, having purchased the furniture and lease of this popular hotel, inform their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to entertain guests in the best manner, and will spare no pains to provide for the comfortable accommodation of all those who may patronize them. Capt. Shirley will pay special attention to the house and tables, and Mr. McCorkle will be in the office. JOHN T. SHIRLEY, J. M. S. McCORKLE. no8d&wtf

## JEWELRY, &c.

**FLETCHER & BENNETT** No. 152 Main St., bet. Fourth and Fifth. **Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.** Artistic Silver and Silver-plated Ware, **For Bridal Gifts.** oc29 d25 Th&Tu

**$1,000 REWARD** FOR the recovery of the body of JOSEPH GREEN lost off the steamer United States Dec. 4. Supposed to have jumped overboard while the boat was swinging round. Height 5 feet 9½ inches; weight about 155 pounds; square built; 35 years of age; black hair and whiskers, recently colored; square, sound front teeth, a little apart; small scar across right eye-brow; a round dent or scar on top of one foot, one-fourth of an inch in depth and diameter; new black cassimere pants, white shirt, red flannel undershirt and drawers, mixed woolen socks. Had Broadway Hotel check for baggage, No. 18, in pants pocket. Address WM. E. RAY, lumber dealer, Louisville, Ky.; M. SWASEY, Broadway Hotel, Cincinnati; or the undersigned, at Tidioute, Warren county, Pa. de25 d7 L. GREEN.

**Partnership Notice.** THOMAS JAS. FINNIE, Before the war of Memphis, Tenn. W. J. DAVIE, Louisville, Ky. HAVE associated themselves together under the name and style of **T. J. FINNIE & CO.,** For the purpose of conducting a **Real Estate and General Commission Agency** In this city. We will purchase, sell, and rent, as ordered, all real estate entrusted to our care, either at private or auction sale. Will examine titles, make conveyances, negotiate bills and commercial paper, make collections, buy and sell on commission cotton, tobacco, and other produce, groceries or other goods, on the very best possible terms. Office, No. 81 north side Main street, second door from Third, next to the Bank of Kentucky. de25 dlm

**SKATES! SKATES!**

**SHIRLEY'S PATENT SKATES,** And a large and varied assortment of all other desirable styles of **Ladies' and Gents' Skates** For sale cheap, wholesale and retail. R. E. MILES, Saddle, Harness, and Trunk Manufacturer. de24 No. 52 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

**CALIFORNIA Wines and Brandy!** FROM THE VINEYARDS OF **M. KELLER,** Proprietor of Rising Sun and Los Angelos Vineyards **C. P. MOORMAN & CO.,** No. 27 East Main St., Sole Agents for the Atlantic States. de22 d2m

**IN STORE AND FOR SALE! 650 Cases California Wine,** DIRECT from the vineyards of M. Keller, Los Angelos, California, where he makes annually 100,000 gallons of wine and brandy, from the Mission and various foreign grapes, consisting of Maderio, Sherry, Angelica, Eldorado, White Port, Wine and Brandy Bitters, Grape Brandy, equal to the imported. Orders received at our office, 27 East Main street, where we will keep constantly on hand a full stock of above brands of wine. Guaranteed pure. C. P. MOORMAN & CO. de22 d2m 27 East Main street, Louisville, Ky.

**REMOVAL. WOOD & BROS. DEALERS IN WALL PAPER, &C.,** HAVE REMOVED TO **No. 116 Fourth Street,** Bet. Market and Jefferson. de22 dlm

**Appropriate Books for Presents.** WE have in store the following new and interesting Books, suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents:

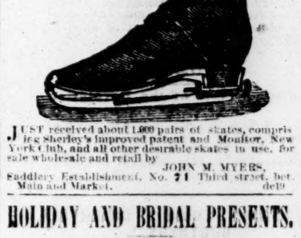
| | |
|---|---|
| A Sister's Story, by Mrs. Cravens | $2 50 |
| Madam Swetchine's Life and Letters | 2 00 |
| Memoirs of Madam Recamier | 2 00 |
| Cradle Lands, by Lady Herbert | 2 00 |
| Diary of a Sister of Mercy, by C. M. Brume | 1 50 |
| Nellie Netterville | 1 50 |
| Problems of the Age, by Rev. A. F. Hewit | 2 00 |
| Phases of Christian Love, by Mad. Herbert | 2 00 |
| Life of Thomas A'Becket | 2 00 |
| Temporal and Eternal | 2 00 |
| Amer's Return, by J. A. Bergrath | 1 50 |
| Questions of the Soul, by Rev. J. F. Hecker | 1 50 |
| Aspirations of Nature " " | 1 50 |
| Symbolism, by Moehler, D. D. | 4 00 |
| Knowledge and Love of Jesus Christ | 3 00 |
| Inner Life of Lacordaire | 3 00 |

d21 d10 J. C. WEBB & CO.

**BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.** WE have just received a large and select stock of HOLIDAY BOOKS—Annuals, Poets, and Juveniles—Bibles, Prayer Books, and other books of devotion, Memoirs, Histories, and Biographies, all of which we will sell low. de21 d8 J. C. WEBB & CO.

**COAL! COAL! COAL!** JOHN McCLOSKEY, Pittsburg. CHAS. MILLER, Agent, Louisville. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in PITTSBURG, YOUGHIOGHENY, and other COAL for parlor use, double screened, also cooking and steam purposes. Office—East side Second, No. 65, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. Coal delivered above and below the Falls and on the Cars. d30 dtf

**Skates! Skates! Skates**



JUST received about 1,000 pairs of skates, comprising Sherley's improved patent and Monitor, New York Club, and all other desirable skates in use, for sale wholesale and retail by JOHN M. MYERS, Saddlery Establishment, No. 71 Third street, bet. Main and Market. de19

**HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL PRESENTS. WM. KENDRICK.** No. 77 Third Street, between Main and Market, Invites attention to his large and varied stock of **WATCHES AND JEWELRY** SILVERWARE IN GREAT VARIETY, COFFEE AND TEA SETS, CASTORS, PITCHERS, Waiters and Other Plated Ware of Newest Styles, TABLE CUTLERY, &c. **ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO** And warranted to give satisfaction. de13 dlm

**PIANOS, GUITARS, & MUSICAL GOODS.** Great bargains at D. P. FAULDS', 70 Main street. de13 dlm*

**Coal Tar! Coal Tar** OFFICE LOUISVILLE GAS CO., Dec. 11, 1868. THE coal tar of the gas-works for the coming year is open for bids from any parties desiring the same. The amount made is from 4,000 to 5,000 barrels. For particulars apply at the office of this company. The bids will be closed on the 1st day of January, 1869. GARNETT D. MARSHALL, Cashier. de12 *M W&Fjal

HARLOW J. PHELPS, of New Orleans. J. G. McCULLOCH, of Louisville, Ky. E. NOTT, of N. Orleans. **PHELPS, McCULLOCH & CO., Produce, Provision, AND General Commission MERCHANTS,** 142 Gravier street, NEW ORLEANS. d4 d3m

**MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER,** FOR SALE BY PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS. Cures CANCER, Cures SCROFULA, Cures CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS, And all the Impurities of the Blood, AND THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR **BRIGHT'S DISEASE!** AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi. PAMPHLETS, containing an account of many Wonderful Cures, attested by eminent Physicians and others, can be had gratis by calling at or addressing a note to MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, No. 535 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. d3 d3m

JAMES S. PHELPS ........ JOHN C. DURRETT ........ ROBERT BOARD

**J. S. PHELPS & CO., Planters' Tobacco Warehouse,** Corner Eleventh and Main Streets, Louisville, Ky. DAILY AUCTION SALES. Proceeds Promptly Paid on the Day of Sale. **SHIP TO PLANTERS' WAREHOUSE.** oc6 d6 tW.F&Sutn

BLACKMORE. D. T. DUCKWALL. D. S. MILLS. **BLACKMORE, DUCKWALL & MILLS,** GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS, NO. 53 WEST MAIN ST., LOUISVILLE, KY. ☞ Highest Cash Price paid for all kinds of Grain and Produce delivered on Railroads leading to the City and Ohio River. Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments. se27 dsm WFtf

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**For New Year.** SEVERAL old customers having requested me to prepare some spiced rounds of beef for them, I will inform the lovers of good living that I have on hand a few rounds in excess of orders, which can be purchased from JAS. T. LANHAM, tea dealer, &c., 105 Third street. ROBERT USHER. de24,27,30&ja1

**$500 Reward.** FOR the recovery of the body of J. S. SENN, who left Cincinnati Thursday, Nov. 26, for Nashville, Tenn., and had considerable money on his person. Was last seen in Louisville Dec. 1, 1868; had on a brown-black suit; short, heavy set man; about 5 feet 5 inches in hight; 38 years old, and bald-headed. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of his body at NIETERT & SENN'S, 163 Court street, Cincinnati, Ohio. de24 d6*

**To Stock Men.** WE wish to dispose of the Slop from a Distillery in the suburbs of Louisville. We propose to mash 300 bbls grain per day, and to begin about the 1st of February. Ample ground for feeding stock, and we believe superior advantages can be furnished. Address BIGGS, PATTERSON & CO., No. 49 Main st., below Second. d23 dtf

**Zephyrs.** A FULL assortment of common colors, high colors, and chinchilla zephyr worsted, just received and for sale by J. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 west side Sixth street. de22 d6

**Duck.** 5 BALES 22 and 36-inch heavy Raven's duck for tarpaulins, just received and for sale by J. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 west side Sixth street. de22 d6

**The World Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York,** WISHES a competent local agent for the city of Louisville, Ky., and can give employment to 6 special agents in the State of Kentucky. Terms liberal, and made known by addressing BROWN & BARFIELD, General Agents, Drawer 26, Lexington, Ky. de19 dlm

**Excelsior Roofing Paint.** PERSONS having new or old roofs that they want painted will find this the best and cheapest paint they can use. We warrant it to last as long as any roof painting, and lower in price. We also put on oil paint and composition roofing very low. Orders left at 60 Jefferson street. MORRIS & CO. d7 dlm

**Advertising on Street Cars.** MERCHANTS and others desirous of advertising either inside or outside of the Fourth and East and West Walnut street cars can ascertain the TERMS and MANNER of same at the office of the Central Passenger Railroad, on Fourth, near Main. C. P. R. R. CO. n28 d30

## PROPOSALS.

**Notice to Contractors.** SEALED proposals until the 28th of December 1868, will be received for building a new Court house in Breckinridge county. The building will be 70 by 55 feet, two stories high; to contain court-rooms, jury-rooms, clerks' offices, fire-proof vaults for the public records, and other necessary public offices of the county. The plan and specifications can be seen and examined at the office of either of the undersigned, in Hardinsburg, Ky. J. B. BRUNER, FRANK. FRIZE, G. P. JOLLY, T. N. MILLER, J. G. HASWELL, G. W. BEARD, E. R. ESKRIDGE, S. V. R. BOARD, Commissioners. d17 d12

**SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE.**
It is the best skin Soap.
It cures and prevents chaps.
It softens and smoothes the skin.
It is the best Shaving Soap.
It cures skin eruptions.
It is the best Soap for children.
(So-called Glycerine Soaps contain no Glycerine).
It is made of Price's London Glycerine.
It is a superb Hair Dressing.
It is a thorough detergent.
It has a delicious perfume.
It is cheap.

THOS. E. JENKINS & CO., Cor. Third & Walnut sts., Importers and Agents. d25 F&Su2

**ORGANS!** S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S American Organs contain all the latest improvements, and are the best reed organs manufactured. Finished in rosewood, walnut, and oak—28 different styles and sizes. Prices very low for cash, or part cash and monthly instalments. D. P. FAULDS, Sole Agent, 70 Main street. de9 d12&w2

**DR. H. RUSCHHAUPT, OCULIST.** RECENTLY from Berlin, where he has practiced his specialty under the immediate direction of the celebrated Von Graefe, can be consulted for the diseases of the eye daily, from 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 4 P. M. Consultations for poor patients from 9 to 10 A. M., free of charge. Operations in cases of cataract, squint, etc., are made according to the most modern improvements. Office: 84 West Jefferson, between Second and Third.

**BANKING HOUSE —OF— WIRT ADAMS & CO.,** Vicksburg, Miss. COLLECTIONS made on Vicksburg and all the principal towns in Mississippi, and prompt remittances for all collections, at current rates of exchange. References—Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York; Gen. S. B. Buckner, S. P. Weisiger, Louisville Ky. no28 d3m

**Best Pianos** IN the world are made by Steinway & Son and Chickering & Sons. Low prices. Reference given to 1,500 purchasers from their agent. D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main street. n18 dtf

AL. S. SMITH. GEAN. W. SMITH. **SMITH BROS., UNDERTAKERS,** S. W. corner Jefferson and Seventh streets, DEALERS IN **Self-sealing Burial Cases and all styles of Metallic Burial Cases, Caskets, and Wooden Coffins** OF SUPERIOR MAKE AND FINISH. All calls promptly attended to either day or night. n15 tTu&Th2m

**KRUG & CO. REIMS Champagne Wine** IMPORTED BY A. ROCHEREAU & CO. NEW ORLEANS. THE attention of connoisseurs is called to this fine Wine, as it is warranted fully equal to any on sale in the United States. We have been appointed Sole Agents for Kentucky, and will supply the trade at importers' prices. **W. H. WALKER & CO., Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers,** 25 Main street, Louisville, Ky. no8 d2m

**REMOVAL. WILLIAM SPRINGER & BRO., Druggists & Apothecaries,** Have Removed to Their New Building, No. 91 Market Street, bet. Third and Fourth, WHERE they will be glad to see all their old friends and customers as well as many new ones. Their own building being much larger and more commodious than the one they formerly occupied, they are prepared to fill orders for country physicians and others at the shortest notice and the lowest market price. ENTIRELY NEW TO THIS CITY.—We are now manufacturing all the celebrated European mineral waters, according to the famous and accredited Liebig and Woehler's analyses, including the Kissingen, Pyrmont, Bitter Water, Marienbad, Lithia, Vichy, Seltzer, Carlsbad, Spa, Vichy with Lithia. These are offered at wholesale and retail. oc3 d3m

**SAFES! SAFES! SAFES! KENTUCKY SAFE MANUFACTORY. GIBSON & HEMLER,** MANUFACTURERS Fire Proof, Fire and Burglar Proof, and Burglar Proof Safes, Combination Bank Locks, Bank Vaults, Jail Work, **Iron Railings, &c.,** 91 & 93 Green St., opp. Custom House, LOUISVILLE, KY.

We are the only safe manufacturers in the State of Kentucky who make a specialty of manufacturing Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. All safes made by us we warrant Fire and Damp Proof. We call especial attention to our late improvement in burglar proof work. We will sell as low as any other manufacturers, and at the same time warrant them equal if not superior to any in the world. GIBSON & HEMLER. oc27 d3m TuTh&Su&w1am3m

**LEXINGTON Observer and Reporter,** FOUNDED IN 1808. THIS VETERAN DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER is one of the most desirable ADVERTISING mediums in Central Kentucky. WEEKLY, $2 50 | SEMI-WEEKLY, $5 00. Address G. W. RANCK, Editor. Or, Cashier of Observer and Reporter Printing Co. Lexington, Ky. se27 d3m*

**BOOTS AND SHOES!** WE have now on hand, and will continue to make the best of BOOTS and SHOES. The public is requested to call and examine our stock and prices, which cannot fail to please. All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. **L. BASTIAN & CO.,** No. 71 Fifth street, between Main and Market. no10 deod3m

## NOTICES.

**Notice.** THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Stallcup & Johnson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Willa V. Johnson is charged with the settlement of the affairs of the concern, and alone authorized to sign the firm in liquidation. JOHN T. STALLCUP, WILLA V. JOHNSON. Louisville, Dec. 25, 1868. de26 d12

**Notice.** OFFICE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. CO., LOUISVILLE, Dec. 24, 1868. THE coupons due 1st January next of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at my office on and after this date. W. RANNEY, Sec'y. d24 d10

**Notice.** OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE CO., LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 22, 1868. ON and after Dec. 23, 1868, the evening line of steamers for Cincinnati will leave the wharf-boat, foot of Third street, at 3 o'clock. FRANK CARTER, Sup't. d24 dlm

**Notice.** LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON R. R.'S, LOUISVILLE, Dec. 22, 1868. THE coupons due Jan. 1, 1869, on the Cincinnati branch bonds of these companies, will be paid on presentation, on and after the 1st prox., at the Louisville City National Bank. W. H. BEYNROTH, Secy. de23 dtd

**Dividend Notice.** Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroads, and Louisville and Frankfort R. R. Company. SECRETARY'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, Dec. 22, 1868. THE semi-annual interest of 4½ per cent on the preferred joint stock of these companies will be paid to stockholders on demand, at this office, on and after January 1, 1869. Also, a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, declared by the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, on their capital stock, payable in the preferred joint stock of the two companies, will be paid to stockholders on demand, at this office, on and after Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1869. [de23 dtd] W. H. BEYNROTH, Secy.

**Removal.** WE have removed to the southwest corner of Seventh and Main streets, where we will in future be glad to serve our friends. GLAZEBROOK, GRINSTEAD & CO., Wholesale Grocers. d21 d12

**Last Notice to Tax-Payers.** TAX-PAYERS are hereby notified that, unless they call at the Sheriff's office and pay their State tax for 1868, damages will be added to their bills. Every delinquent has been notified, and it will be the fault of the tax-payer if he has damages assessed to him. THIS IS THE LAST CALL. J. W. DAVIS, Sheriff. d9 dtf

**Copartnership Notice.** THE undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name and style of Hughes, Goslee & Co., to do a HOG-SLAUGHTERING, PACKING, PROVISION, and GENERAL COMMISSION business, in the city of Louisville, Ky., and respectfully solicit consignments of all articles in our line. We are prepared to make the usual advances. WM. HUGHES, J. W. GOSLEE, JNO. D. TAGGART, GEO. W. TARLETON. de10d3m&w13

## DENTISTRY.

**J. H. BEDFORD, DENTIST,** No. 39 Jefferson Street, between First and Second, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. No trouble to show specimens. no6 dtf

**Jenkins' Tonic** IS A **CORDIAL ELIXIR!** OF **BARK, IRON, AND PHOSPHATES,** AND **The Most Perfect and Efficient Remedy of its Class ever Compounded.**

It gives RELIEF, and effects CURES promptly, and its use is not attended with danger.
It supplies a want in the diseased system.
It is a foe to CHILLS and all MIASMATIC diseases.
It relieves dyspepsia.
It heals the scrofulous.
It restores chlorotic girls to blooming health.
It is the best medicine for weakly women.
It enriches the blood and purifies.
It is the best chalybeate.
It is a true tonic.
It is not a stimulating Bitters.
It does not intoxicate.
It will not lead to intemperance.
It is the best strengthener for the weak and debilitated.
It is the best tonic for the convalescent.
It rebuilds broken down constitutions.
It is the best medicine for the aged.
It contains the elements of healthy blood.
It agrees best with the stomach.
It enters the circulation without taxing the stomach.
It is the best medicine for puny children.
It is the promptest relief to young females.
It brings roses to the cheeks.
It gives plumpness to the form.
It imparts elasticity to the step.
It restores health, vigor, and beauty.
It is the most reliable invigorator of the nervous system.
It does not cause costiveness—but, by giving tone to the bowels, relieves it.
It excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness, color, and activity.
It cures disease, restores the impaired physical powers, gives tone to the nervous system, and quiet and contentment to the mind.

**Take it and No Other.** MANUFACTURED BY **THOS. E. JENKINS & CO.,** CHEMISTS, Cor. Third & Walnut Sts., LOUISVILLE, KY. And sold by all respectable druggists. de13

O. W. Thomas. W. H. Meriwether. Pack Thomas. **O. W. THOMAS & CO.,** Pork Packers, Ham Curers, Provision & Commission MERCHANTS, No. 46 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky. oc11 d3m

**1868. HAMILTON BROTHERS, 1868. Commission Merchants,** Corner Water and Monroe Sts., Toledo, O. ALL property consigned to us will receive careful attention, with prompt sales and remittance of proceeds. Liberal advancements made on shipments. Special attention given to purchases of property to be resold here or shipped elsewhere, on satisfactory margins. THOS. HAMILTON (last seven years with H. S. Walbridge & Co.) will give personal attention to all business intrusted to the firm. ☞ We refer to—Northern National Bank, Toledo; Bank for the People, Toledo; H. D. Walbridge & Co., New York; Walbridge, Watkins & Co., Chicago. oct13 d3m

## WANTED.

WANTED—A NURSE, COOK, WASHER, and IRONER, with good recommendation. Apply at 301 Fourth st., bet. Chestnut and Broadway. *

WANTED—BROOM CORN—I will pay the highest market price for broom corn. Call on S. B. CLARK, No. 137 East Walnut street, between Floyd and Preston. de27 d8*

WANTED—All persons to call on Madam MAYNARD who have property lost or stolen, and get a description of the thief, and get their past and present partners in life described. All business, law or love suits, life, death, journeys, accidents, safe arrivals, and enemies described, &c. A few more agents wanted for her Elastic Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset Truss. All physicians recommend it as the greatest specific ever offered to the public for ruptures, female debility, or prolapsus uteri. Address Madam MAYNARD, 207 Second street, Louisville, Ky. N. B.—The best of reference certificates given. de5 dlm W&F

WANTED—SITUATION—A young man, 21 years of age, is desirous of obtaining a permanent situation in some good wholesale house; is willing to commence at the foot of the business and work his way up. Has been engaged in business in this city for three years. Best of references given with regard to business capacity and integrity. Address E. F. M., Courier-Journal office. de25 d3*

WANTED—TO LEASE—That elegant hotel, the Forst House, in Russellville, Ky., on the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, remodeled and refurnished at a cost of over $20,000. A good bargain will be given to a No. 1 landlord. Apply to GEO. T. EDWARDS, in Louisville, or R. C. DOWLING and H. B. TULLY, Russellville, Ky. de24d5

WANTED—BOARDERS—Gentlemen with families and single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms and good boarding at Mrs. TABLER'S, No. 24 West Walnut street. Terms very reasonable. A few day boarders can be accommodated. de22 d6

WANTED—...MATHEWS, Clairvoyant and Physician, can tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost property, lottery numbers, in short, anything you wish to know. He will cure fits, seminal weakness, rheumatism, paralysis, suppressed menstruation, deafness, and all chronic female and special diseases. A cure warranted or no pay. Consultation fee from $1 to $2. Office 207 Second street. d23 dlm*

WANTED—3 ENERGETIC SALESMEN, who have experience and can command trade, in a wholesale millinery and fancy goods house. None others need apply. Inquire at L. & G. BRONNER & CO.'S, 171 Main street. Good reference required. d19 dtf

WANTED—300 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at once. All respectable capable girls and women are invited to call and obtain situations free of charge. References indispensable. MILLER & CO. no15 dtf

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, by a person fully competent. Best of references given. Address B., care of Maxwell & Co., Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, south side. a17 dtf

WANTED—LIEN NOTES—I have purchasers for a large amount of lien notes on city property. E. D. FRYER, Real Estate Agent, 163 Fourth street, Bamberger & Bloom's Block. se11 dtf

## WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—A SPECIAL GENERAL AGENT—In Kentucky, for Lloyd's large double maps, steel engraved, the finest ever published, and cheap. No one need apply without money or responsible indorsers. HENRY LEFFINGWELL, Sole General Agent, at the Tabler House, New Albany, Ind., until Jan. 4, 1869. de27 deod3t

WANTED—AGENTS—$60 to $10 per week can be made by male or female with "Linington's Celebrated Spring Steel Needle Packages." Every lady will take one. Four papers in each package. Send 25 cents for sample package and circular. C. M. LININGTON, 88 South Halsted st., Chicago. d18 d6

WANTED—AGENTS—In the city and county, responsible agents to manufacture and sell the Excelsior Clothes Washer, Boiler, Steamer, and Percolator. It is made of tin, and can be used in any stove wash-boiler. No labor required except a rinsing. Agents can make from $4 to $8 a day. Address Capt. CHAS. JUNOT, No. 143 north side Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky. de12 dlm

$2,500 TO $5,000 PER YEAR—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union, to make and sell an article of daily consumption in every family. It is entirely new. Sale as permanent as flour. Address LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown, Md. de12 d30*

WANTED—AGENTS—In every town in the United States, responsible agents to manufacture and sell the Excelsior Clothes Washer. It is made of tin, and can be used in any stove wash boiler. No labor required except a rinsing. Agents can make from $4 to $8 a day. Address CHARLES SWAIN, No. 134 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky. de10 dlm

WANTED—AGENTS—A few experienced Canvassing Insurance Agents for popular Companies can find employment at No. 10, up stairs on Main, near corner of Fourth street. o19 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—The De Soto Mutual Life Ins. Co. can give employment to several city solicitors and also to traveling agents on liberal terms. Call at the office, No. 129 Main street, near Fourth street. s1d

## FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BARGAIN IN REAL ESTATE—We have for sale 40 acres of land, situated on the Shelbyville turnpike, a short distance from the city limits. Also, a very handsome building lot, located on Breckinridge street. No better investment can be found anywhere at the prices they are offered at. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 60 West Jefferson street. de26 d6

FOR SALE—HOUSE—Fine 2-story brick dwelling containing 6 rooms and kitchen, with all modern improvements. Will sell cheap on long time, as the parties are about leaving the city. Address A. B., this office. no22 d&tf

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—Stock and fixtures of a retail drug store, one of the best stands in the city. Will sell a bargain if early application is made. JOHN K. LANE, corner First and Walnut. d25 d6*

FOR SALE—NO. 1 GARDEN LANDS—In lots to suit, on Cane Run road, two miles from town. Apply to DR. H. D. POPE, corner Ninth and Jefferson. d23 d12

FOR SALE—HOUSE—1 two-story brick house on Walnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth; lot 33 feet front by 165 feet deep to alley. House contains 6 rooms, kitchen, stable, good cistern and gas all through the house; has fine fruit trees and grape vines. For particulars apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. my13 dtf

FOR SALE—WAREHOUSE—One of the largest warehouses in Louisville, on Fifth street, 2d door from Main, running back to Bullitt street. If not sold by the 1st of January, will be rented. For sale and storage of cotton there is no better house. R. BURGE. d22 d9&t*

FOR SALE—BUSINESS—Desiring to quit the business, I offer my stock of dry goods and fixtures for sale. The stock is small, and consists principally of staple goods. The stand is one of the best in the city. RICHARD ISAACS, No. 166 Fourth street, bet. Market and Jefferson. de20 d12

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A very desirable and well located residence, with all the modern improvements, situated on Broadway. Price very low and terms easy. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 150 Main street. de21dlm

FOR SALE—SURPLUS MULES AND HORSES of the Central Passenger Railroad Co., on the corner of Eighteenth and Walnut and York and Fourth streets. Size of mules from 15½ to 16 hands high. Warranted sound, and 4 years old in the spring. CENTRAL P. R. R. CO. de18 dlm

FOR SALE—SAW-MILLS—Parties intending to purchase Saw-Mills, Shingle-Mills, and other Machinery will find it to their interest to call at the N. E. corner of Brook and Main streets, just above the new Galt House. ALEXANDER & BACON. o17

FOR SALE AND RENT—REAL ESTATE—By W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, north side. I have for sale cheap for cash, and on time, vacant lots in all parts of Louisville and Portland; also houses and lots in good locations.

Also farms in the following States: Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas.

I have some desirable property in New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., and a No. 1 tavern stand in the town of Charlestown, Ind., and now doing a good trade. This is a good chance for a party who wants to start in the hotel business, and will be sold low. As Charlestown is the county-seat of Clark county, Indiana, this is a desirable place. W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street. oc9 dtf

FOR SALE—BREWERY—The property known as Zoller's Brewery, situated on Portland avenue, and has a fine brewery with all the apparatus complete, and can be made one of the best lager beer breweries in the city of Louisville. This place has a large front on Portland avenue and runs back to an alley; has a good saloon fronting on Portland avenue and also two good dwelling houses, with ice house, stables and other out-houses. The saloon is doing good trade and a good trade with Portland and the city. We propose to sell all barrels, half barrels and kegs, wagons, horses, &c., to any one who may want to engage in the brewery business. This is a rare chance for an investment. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth streets. au29

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE—Broadway, bet. First and Second streets, No. 17. House contains ten rooms, kitchen, cellar, cistern, stable, carriage and coal house. Lot 30x210 feet to a large alley. Terms easy—ten years' credit if desired. Apply to W. B. HOKE, office of English & Hoke. my17 dtf

FOR SALE—STOCK—37 shares Taylorsville Turnpike Stock. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, No. 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. jy30 dtf

FOR SALE—OLD TYPE—We have for sale, at a low price, 4,000 lbs. of old Type, to which the attention of Foundrymen and Machinists is directed. Apply at the Courier office. jy14 dtf

## FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—We have placed in the hands of Gresham, Essington & Co., 74 West Main street, our entire list of registered property. All parties interested will call on them. J. W. HUGHES & CO. *

FOR SALE—FARM—Lying three miles south of Concordia, Meade county, Ky., and two miles from the Saint Theresa Catholic Church and Female Academy, containing 313 acres, 100 of which is in high state of cultivation, 40 acres under good fence and convenient for woodland pasture. The remainder is heavily timbered and within a quarter of a mile of a steam saw mill. A portion of the timbered land is also convenient to the Ohio river. This is a pleasant and healthy situation and is peculiarly adapted to fruit growing or stock raising, and in many other respects is a very desirable farm. Good comfortable dwelling, good stock barn and other necessary buildings. Also a young bearing orchard of 200 trees choice selected fruit. For further information address WM. H. FIKE, Flint Island Postoffice, Ky. oc25 d2awsu& Wed&w2m*

## FOR SALE--Horses & Mules

FOR SALE—MULES—One hundred and fifty 3 and 4 year old mules, fat and ready for market. Apply to J. M. CALLAWAY or JAMES GUTHRIE, Eminence, Ky. de23 dlm*

FOR SALE—MULES—75 head of fat mules; average 14½ hands. Goshen, Oldham county, Ky. RICHARD WATERS. 15 dtf

## PUBLIC SALES.

### Marshal's Sale.

Verhoeff, McCampbell & Co. against E. Smith. } In Chancery, No. 21,655.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will

ON THURSDAY, DEC. 31, 1868,

about the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Boone Warehouse, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, 2 hogsheads of Tobacco.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD,
Deputies.
d23 dtd

### Assignee's Sale.

AT Woodland Garden, on the 29th of December, 1868, I will sell, at auction, a lot of benches, counters, chairs, tables, gas fixtures, glasses, ten pins, tenpin balls, empty barrels, 3 stoves, &c. Also, a frame stable and small frame house, to be moved by the purchaser. Also, a lot of wines and liquors, the stock of B. Strube. Sale to take place on the premises from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. Terms cash.

R. M. MOSBY,
de20 dtd Assignee of B. Strube, in bankruptcy.


# PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase.

## HILL'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.

NO. 172 FOURTH STREET, opposite Central Market, Louisville, Ky. Pens repointed for 50c. Pen Price List sent free. Address R. C. HILL & CO.

STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER


## AUCTION SALES.

### FUTURE SALES.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

LARGE AND CLOSING SALE for 1868

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 30, at 10 o'clock.

500 cases Men's and Boys' Calf and Kip Boots;
100 cases Brogans, Ties, and Balmorals;
300 cartoons Ladies' & Misses Fine Wear.
Some very desirable home-made work in the lot.
d27 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

CLOSING SALES FOR 1868

BY THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

ON TUESDAY, 29th December, at 10 A. M., Boots, Shoes, Brogans, and Soft Hats.

ON WEDNESDAY, 30th December, 1868, at 9½ A. M., Dry Goods, Clothing, Stock Goods, Fancy Goods, Small Wares, &c., to close consignments. Clothing at 11 A. M. Wholesale dealers and speculators requested to attend.

Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
d27 Auctioneers.

BY S. T. MOORE.

127 N. W. corner Main and Fourth streets.

One Piano, 4 Sewing Machines, New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Mattings, Queensware, Stoves, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock.
Terms cash.
d27 S. T. MOORE, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Regular Sale of Dry Goods, Balmoral Skirts, Clothing, Men's Underwear, and Hosiery.

TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock, special sale of 50 pieces extra blue jeans.
d27 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. T. MOORE.

# $12,000 Worth

—OF—

## Carpets, Mattresses, RUGS,

### Window Curtains, Shades, Fixtures, &c.,

At Auction.

Tuesday Morning, December 29, at 10 o'clock,

AT No. 77½ Fourth street, east side, near Main, we will sell the entire stock, fixtures, and furniture of a first-class carpet store, consisting in part of fine English and American Brussels, two and three-ply, ingrain, hemp, ... and ... carpets, ... and sea-grass rugs, door mats, cocoa and straw matting, damask and ... curtains, window shades, ... and ... &c., in short, everything usually kept in a first-class carpet store. Sale positive, as the parties are closing out business to leave the city.

Terms cash.

de26 dtf S. T. MOORE, Auctioneer.

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TWO FIRST-RATE OFFICES—Suitable for ... centrally located. Inquire of SAUDER & JONES, ... cor. Second and Green.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A desirable new two-story brick dwelling-house, containing 6 rooms, situated on the north side of Washington street, second door east of Hancock. Apply to Dr. J. KNAPP, No. 307½ Main street, between Clay and Shelby. de25 d5*

FOR RENT—ROOMS—A suit of nicely furnished parlors, suitable for an office for a dentist or a bedroom for a small family. Also, a splendid room on ground floor, suitable for a tailor shop, coal office, or provision store. Inquire of Mr. HALLAM, S. E. cor. Eighth and Jefferson. pe25 d6

FOR RENT—FINE FARM—A very desirable farm of 150 acres, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, 13 miles from the city, and within 8 minutes' walk of the station. 110 acres in a high state of cultivation. Improvements new. House completely furnished if desired. Will rent for one or a term of years. PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, No. 150 Main street. de21 d13

FOR RENT—STORE—The store-room under the Louisville Hotel (No. 228) now occupied by me as a cigar store. This is a desirable location for a broker or insurance office. Inquire of EDWARD FEYNADO, Louisville Hotel. Possession given on the 1st of January. d22 d6

FOR RENT—PART OF A HOUSE—Suitable for a small family, or will rent the rooms separately, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at 179 Seventh st., near Walnut. de22 d6

FOR RENT—ROOM—A nicely furnished room, without board. Apply at No. 78 Jefferson street. d22 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A desirable two-story residence, containing eight rooms, situated on Washington street, between Floyd and Preston. Rent low. Apply to WM. L. MURPHY, 59½ Third street, near Main. de22 dtf

FOR RENT—THE SECOND & THIRD FLOORS of our business house, northwest corner Main and Sixth streets, at present occupied by Messrs. Baird Brothers. Possession given Jan. 1, 1869. Apply to A. B. SEMPLE & SONS.

FOR RENT—THREE WAREHOUSES—On Second, between Washington and Water streets, occupied by C. P. Moorman & Co. Possession January 1, 1869. JOSHUA B. BOWLES. de5 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—That elegant new store-house, on Seventh street, one door from Main, with all modern improvements. Also, on 2d floor of same building, two large offices suitable for agents or doctors. Will be leased very cheap. Apply to JONES, TAPP & CO. del dlm

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A large brick dwelling, with large lot, good stable, cellar, gas and water, No. 243 Chestnut street, between Eighth and Ninth. Apply to MOORHEAD & CO., No. 20 Fourth street. no4 dtf

FOR RENT—ON A LONG LEASE—The second and third floors above my store on Fourth street containing several large rooms, suitable for any light business and dwelling at the same time, as well as for offices, sewing machine establishments, or anything else. Apply to N. NICHOLAS, 83 Fourth street bet. Main and Market. oc7 dtf

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE BUILDING—The large and well-arranged building, now occupied as the Courier-Journal office, on Green street, between Third and Fourth, will be for rent during the latter part of December, or as soon as the new building on Jefferson street, intended for our use, is ready for occupancy. Particulars may be had by applying at the office. nov10 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSES—The two new houses on the corner of Eleventh and Main sts., which will be ready for occupancy by 1st of December next. If application is made soon, the interior of the buildings can be finished to suit the parties who may wish to occupy them. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, No. 270 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. no8 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM AND RESIDENCE—Just completed, a three-story house on Jefferson street, between First and Second, containing a handsome store-room, with residence over same having 10 large rooms. Entrance to residence from the street, and all finished in handsome style. Any one desiring only the store can rent rooms above for offices. Inquire of S. SHALLCROSS, at Guthrie & Co.'s, Main street, between First and Second. Oc24 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE HOUSE—No. 69 Sixth street, between Main and Market. Inquire of POINIER & CAMPBELL, No. 231 West Main street, opposite Louisville Hotel. oc16 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—The dwelling part of the house which I occupy on Fourth street, between Main and Market. Apply to N. NICHOLAS, 83 Fourth street. oc7 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—The large storehouse, No. 11 Main street, bet. First and Second. Apply on the premises. se18 dtf

## LOST.

LOST—POCKET-BOOK—By a lady attending the matinee Saturday evening at the theater, a black pocket-book, containing money to the amount of $7. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.

## FOUND.

FOUND—MONEY—Owner please call at JAS. F. WHITE & CO.'S, 118 Market, bet. Third and Fourth.

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK—Containing money. The owner can have it by calling and describing the same and contents, and paying for this advertisement. OVERALL, MORLAN & CO., Second street, bet. Main and Market, No. 76. de25 d3

## STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STOLEN—MULE—From the subscriber, on the night of the 25th inst., on Shelby street, near Broadway, a large heavy set bay mare mule, about 15 hands high, 8 years old, with some collar marks on her shoulder, carriage-bridle and head-halter on her. I will pay a liberal reward for any information of her whereabouts or $25 for the thief. W. P. HAHN. d17 d6*

## BOARDING.

BOARDING—A front parlor to let, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife, at 174 Chestnut street, bet. Fifth and Center. Best of references given and required. de27 d3

BOARDING—Two very desirable furnished rooms, suitable for families, with No. 1 board; also two or three single gentlemen. Location central. Apply at No. 109 Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth. no17-deodtf

BOARDING—Front parlor and front room in second story, nicely furnished, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at 161 Seventh st. de26 d6

BOARDING—With or without rooms, southeast corner Third and Green streets, opposite Postoffice. L. STRAUS, Agent. oc18dtf

### AN ORDINANCE

As to the price of license for Billiard Tables.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville:

SEC. 1. That the price of license for billiard tables in the city be, and the same is hereby, reduced to $25 per annum for each table.

SEC. 2. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are to that extent hereby repealed. This ordinance to take effect from the expiration of the present licenses.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C. P. BANNON, P. B. C. C.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A. JO. H. BUNCE, P. B. A.
Approved December 26, 1868.
PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
[Democrat copy.]


J. P. ROGERS. J. H. MEAD, Jr.

## J. P. ROGERS & CO.,

### Importers & Manufacturers' Agents,

### COMMERCIAL BROKERS,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

S. W. COR. MAIN AND SEVENTH STREETS,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Kentucky whiskies, in bond or free. oc31 deod3m

## SOUTHWESTERN Furniture Manufacturing Comp'y,

NOS. 86 & 88 FIRST ST.,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ALWAYS on hand and made to order, all kinds of parlor, kitchen, and other furniture. Orders for any kind of furniture executed at the shortest notice and the lowest market price.

The attention of dealers in furniture is respectfully solicited. oc1 deodtm

## Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.

Conducted by the Spanish Government.

$390,000 in Gold Drawn Every 17 Days.

PRIZES cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver; also for all Government securities.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
fe1 deodly 16 Wall st., New York.

## ISAAC CROMIE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Best Pittsburg and Youghiogheny

# COAL.

ORDERS promptly filled at the lowest market rates and of the best quality of coal.

Principal office north side Market, near Third st. Branch offices, Fifth street, at J. P. Cromie's ice depot, and corner Thirteenth and Main streets.

Scales at river, foot of Preston street. de13 deodtf

## MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS

NEW STYLES.

Just received by LOUIS TRIPP,
Wholesale and Retail Agent for Kentucky,
de20 deodtf 93 and 94 Jefferson street.



# Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY, DEC. 27, '68.


## THE MOUNT OF JOY.

### An Allegorical Fairy Tale

Written for the Amusement of Children, and for the Instruction of Persons wishing to Gain Information Concerning the Science of Correspondence, as Taught by Emanuel Swedenborg.

I.

PRELUDE.

Fosta, the maiden, represents the natural mind in simple purity, yet unregenerated, desirous of seeking and doing the truth. The death of her parents signifies the change of the plan of action in the mind which formerly desired to act well from natural motives, but is now stirred with an inclination to do good from the spiritual principle of love to God, and an earnest intent to do His will. Her grief at their loss represents the gradual putting away of natural loves, which, in the process of regeneration, is most painful and trying to the mind. Her companions, represent natural infirmities, which cling with pertinacity to the regenerating soul. Fleeing from them signifies the final determination to throw off evils, and enter a new and spiritual life. Entering the forest is the beginning of the new life. The broad paths represent the temptations which ever beset the regenerating soul; the stones upon which she reposed are natural truths, which form a basis or bed upon which to found the new spiritual life. The castle of stone is the firm foundation which is erected in the mind from natural goods and truths. The Queen of the Cross signifies the true church upon earth, from which all instruction may be gained, in order to be fitted for a new and more elevated life. Cross represents temptations to be met and conquered. The diamonds which ornament the fairy queen are the truths of the literal or natural sense of the Word. The city under the dominion of the Queen of the Cross, represents the church as to doctrine; the inhabitants thereof denote the goods and truths contained therein.

Fosta's refusal to remain with the queen signifies a desire to be possessed of spiritual and celestial truths, and a will to come into a higher state of regeneration than that afforded by the adaptation of natural truths to the life. The Genius of the Plates represents the conscience; the plates of tin, the illustrated goods and truths of the natural man. The conscience is the guardian of these treasures. The silver cord represents the conjunction of good and truth in the mind. To be conducted out of the castle by the Queen of the Cross is to enter by the Church into higher and more interior states and truths. The gates signify introductory knowledges of what is good and true, out of the literal sense of the word.

Fosta was a simple country maiden, who had no fortune but her bright eyes, her rosy cheeks, and her golden ringlets. When she was seventeen years old her good father and mother died, and a rough path lay before her—to tread the wide world for a home and to work for her bread. In the village where Fosta lived there was an old legend or story which had been related by each father to his son, by each mother to her daughter, for several generations. It was this: That in the dark forest on the east side of the town there dwelt a fairy called the Queen of the Cross, and that beyond that forest, many miles away, was a most beautiful place called the Mount of Joy, where eternal happiness and spring ever reigned; that all wishing to journey to this mount must first explore the forest and find the Queen of the Cross, who would give them directions how to proceed. But few paid any heed to the old story, although some had been known to attempt the journey. Not many had ever gone far into the forest, and numbers had returned after vainly searching for the Queen of the Cross. Some were incredulous, and declared the whole story a fabrication of some lazy brain; but from her earliest years Fosta had longed to make this journey to the Mount of Joy, and fully believed all that had been told her concerning it. On moonlight nights she often wandered to the verge of the forest, with inexpressible longing to enter its beautiful, mysterious shade. On winter nights, when her father read the Holy Word, and her mother busily plied her wheel, Fosta's favorite retreat was near a window which faced the forest, and the bare branches of the great trees, with their fantastic shapes and shadows, afforded food for her young and vivid imagination. In all seasons there was a charm in this forest to her, and she longed for the auspicious era when she would be permitted to attempt what so many others had failed to accomplish. As she grew older this desire strengthened with her growth, but so many obstacles rose up in her way that she would sometimes almost despair of attempting her long-cherished plan. Her parents were old, and she could not cruelly desert them; other ties, the friends of her childhood and youth, the friendships of a pleasant home circle; all these bound her, but an inner voice continually said: "Go, nor tarry longer." Finally, her parents sickened and died. She grieved for them immoderately for a time. After this nothing at first seemed to bind her. But when she essayed to start the friends of her youth gathered in numbers around her, and besought her not to enter the dark forest alone. Tales of how strong men had been torn to pieces by ferocious beasts soon after entering this dreary wood were told her; indeed, she must not, should not go. And Fosta, whose courage had begun to fail, seemed to submit. She had no home, but each friend offered his best to the friendless orphan; feasts, games, and plays were gotten up to amuse her, and to divert her mind from what they called its phantasy. One moonlight evening she had wandered away from her companions, and ere she knew it had reached the verge of the dark forest. The pale moonbeams shed a supernatural gloom over its, to her, hallowed recesses. Fosta felt a desire, mingled with dread, to enter it. Now or never, she exclaimed, as the voices of her companions, searching her in the distance, warned her to hasten ere it would be too late, for she well knew if they discovered her so near to the forest, their vigilance would be renewed, and another opportunity might never again present itself. Murmuring a prayer, with quick step she advanced into the deep and apparently impenetrable shade, so hallowed in its associations to her young fancy. As she moved onward she was surprised to find a clear, mellow light pervading the spot. A narrow path lay open before her, so clearly defined that it was impossible to lose it. Occasionally on each side would open wide vistas of beautiful extent, ornamented with the gayest flowers, but as she turned into one of these a solemn voice, appearing to issue from the depth of the wood, repeated these words: "Keep in the narrow way." This path was very rough. Ere long her small sandals were sadly torn and abused, and every step seemed more difficult. The blood was beginning to ooze from her tender feet, when open to her view on one side, appeared a path of such width and beauty, so exquisite, that she involuntarily exclaimed, "This must be the way to the Queen of the Cross." Impulsively she stepped into it. The warning voice again rang with fearful earnestness—"Wouldst thou be destroyed?" and again she stepped aside, and trod the weary way, till very fatigue caused her to halt. She made a pillow of the rough stones before her, and soon slept soundly. She was awakened in the early morn by the bright sunlight shining through the trees above her, and beautiful birds with gay plumage sang a sweet carol. She was surprised to find herself greatly refreshed by her rough slumber, and started on her way rejoicing, with the sweet songsters around her. In the clear morning light she descried a castle of stone on one side of her path, and, not being warned away by the guiding voice, passed through the heavy gates which seemed to open before her. A lady of exquisite beauty advanced to meet her. Her head was adorned with a circlet of crosses inlaid with the finest diamonds, and on her breast she wore a cross, whose size and brilliancy dazzled her sight. Her bearing was noble, and, clasping the tender form of the way-worn Fosta, she said in a sweet, sad voice: "Come in, my daughter, and refresh thyself before journeying further." As Fosta followed this queenly form into the castle she essayed to tell her errand, but the queen interrupted her, saying: "I know thy goal; none ever pass this castle but those bound for the Mount of Joy." After partaking of the refreshments given to her, Fosta gazed admiringly on the inner beauties of this castle, and the gracious queen, after dressing and binding the wounds on her feet, showed her all the wonders by which she was surrounded. And as the advancing day threw more light on all she saw, she perceived that this castle was a kingdom in itself. Back of the main entrance lay several cities, peopled by excellent subjects, who paid homage and devotion to their queen. It seemed such a pleasant place that Fosta would fain rest and remain here, but the queen said: "All this is but dust and ashes to the glories of the Mount of Joy. Rest, however, content if thou wilt. In my kingdom thou shalt have shelter, food, and occupation."

These words renewed Fosta's failing energy. "Ah, no! most gracious Queen, I must reach the Mount of Joy!"

"Then I will instruct thee how to proceed," answered the Queen of the Cross, raising her wand, to the end of which was attached a glistening diamond cross. A Vulcan-like figure stood before them, bearing in his strong arms a large pile of plates of tin. "As many of these plates as you can bear you must carry, my child: each plate has a hole on the rim, and I will pass them on this silver cord, which I will tie over your shoulder. At the end of every ten days you are at liberty to throw one behind you, but if you look back it will instantly resume its place on the cord, and you will then be greatly troubled. At night, when you rest, you can lay aside the plates and the cord." "And should I forget them." You must return for them, be it one hundred leagues. You will meet many temptations on your way, but they cannot harm you if you keep in the narrow path. When you stop at night, however weary you may be, serve those with whom you rest. Above all, never frown or indulge in ill-natured expressions! When you have traveled far or near from this castle, if chance throws a youth in your pathway and he pleases you; should he say sweet words, answer him not, unless he proposes to journey with you. If so, he will bear one-half the plates; then the distance will be diminished! A few hours, with his aid, will bring thee to the Mount. But he must not know this; he must suppose that a weary journey lies before him. Though it cost your life, you must not enlighten him. If he be rich and great, he must leave all to follow thee. On no account can he take gold, jewels or attendants. Now, farewell, and may peace attend you! Remember my instructions!"

Saying this, the Queen led Fosta again to the gates, and, bidding her not look back, disappeared from her view. With a lightened heart the young girl sped on.

II.

PRELUDE.

Fosta represents the Will Principle, or Love.

Florenza represents Truth or Faith, or the Understanding.

The will and understanding to become perfect must be united or made one.

The rugged path in which she entered means that she had many temptations and trials to overcome.

The thirty plates she must cast behind her were so many different states through which she passed. That she must not look back means that when she could not clearly see the hand of Providence in her many trials she must not doubt His Divine Love and Wisdom, but trust in God and go on steadfastly to the end.

The city she entered signifies doctrine. The wicked youth false doctrine, perverted truth, or a wrong idea of what is right. The appearance of the Genius of the Plates represents Fosta's preservation from false doctrine. To enter the house of the artisan means to continue in good works. Throwing away the plates of tin signifies giving up natural truth for spiritual, and her fleeing from the wicked youth her rejection of false doctrine. Entering the house of the artisan means she entered the true church, and lived in the good of charity to the neighbor, and trusted in God to lead her understanding aright. Her sadness on the twentieth day represents a state of despondency which sometimes assails the regenerating mind. Meeting with Florenza signifies a state in which the will finds a conjunction with the understanding. The perfect union of will and understanding is shown in their journey, and their entrance into the gates of the golden city. Their marriage represents the last and most full state of regeneration.

The path grew, if possible, more rugged, and the weight of the plates, thirty in number, made her progress very toilsome. Evening found her in a quiet valley where the hum of voices gladdened her heart. Many cottages were here. She asked admittance at one; a sharp-faced old dame granted an ill-natured "Yes." Fosta was tired enough to hasten to a rude couch which she saw before her, when the dame said: "Lass, thee can stir the porridge while I spin." Ah! she must serve weary as she was, and she obeyed. Her plates were laid aside, and oh, how free she felt! The coarse porridge sent a grateful fragrance to her hungry soul, and the dame called her a good girl. Sweet and refreshing were her slumbers after the meal, and before starting on the morrow she cheerfully assisted the dame in her morning toil. Heaven bless the bright young heart! was her parting benediction. The next eve found her sore and tired. She found repose in the cell of a hermit. The third eve brought her to the gates of a great city. As she entered she encountered several youths swearing loudly. One of these, attracted by her extreme beauty, left his companions and followed her. "Wither away, pretty one?" "I am going to the Mount of Joy," she shyly answered, and sped on like a frightened bird. "Nay, nay, sweet one, that is a fable. Listen! On the outskirts of this city is a lovely castle. I am its owner. Be mine. Thou shalt be the Lady Bountiful, and spend thy life in gayety, luxury, and pleasure." But Fosta shrank from his ardent, bold gaze.

"Nay, do not tremble; I would not harm thee. Thou art more beautiful than the full moon as she sails through the clouds." He would have rudely clasped her in his arms, when the Genius of the Plates stood between them—he whom the Queen of the Cross had summoned with her wand.

"Release her," sternly exclaimed this stony Mentor. "Whoso bears my plates shall be protected by my strength."

The wicked youth fled in fear, and Fosta turned to find herself alone. She found refuge in an artisan's home, and slept calmly. The fourth day found her still trudging her weary way, fatigued almost unto death. But a peasant's cottage was a safe retreat, and until the tenth day did she gladden the hearts of the simple people by her kind acts and friendly help. On that day, as she entered the rugged path, she drew one plate from the cord and threw it behind her, nor did she look back, though a thousand voices seemed to come from the wood, crying in tones of alarm, "Look, look; Satan is after you—look back; look!"

What a relief even this diminution of weight was to her, she could not express. For the next ten days she was the light of every home in which she rested, cheering with her smile, aiding with her hands the weary one of earth. And each house poured a blessing on her fair young head as she left. On the twentieth morn she arose from the humble couch that had been offered her by a kind peasant, and passed on her way. The air was soft and balmy. The vale through which she passed was adorned with many-colored flowers and roses; her favorite blossoms literally covered the path, which was for once soft and green with springing grass. As she threw the second plate away a buoyancy of spirit seemed to possess her, and she mocked the voices which came from every side, commanding her, with threats, to look back. Her voice rose in songs of praise to the good God who had so far and so miraculously preserved her. The hills around her re-echoed the sweet sounds, and the singing birds, charmed by her gentle melody, came and rested on her shoulders, hopping near her and in every way evincing sympathy with her young trusting heart. Toward evening a change came o'er her happy spirit. A cold north wind drove the birds to their nests, and as she advanced the road became more rough and toilsome than any journeying she had done hitherto. All lightness of spirit was gone and twilight found her in a dismal valley, where in bitterness of spirit she sank on some rough stones, and wept. While thus she sat, weary and heartsick, a merry voice chanting a hunting song aroused her from the apathy of despair into which she had fallen. It was the voice of the young Count Florenza, who was returning to his castle from a long day's hunt, followed by his retainers and hounds. The party halted near the spot where Fosta was crouching. To hide herself and her travel-stained garments she had retreated behind a clump of bushes, whose foliage scarcely concealed her. Florenza saw her, and, motioning to his followers to move on, he approached her. The deepening twilight revealed only her fair sweet face, shaded by its locks of golden tresses, and the returning blushes completed the charm.

The youth stood as if entranced by this vision of loveliness. He saw not her torn and dusty garments, nor yet her bleeding feet. He saw only the dream of his life realized, and with gentle accents he besought her to arise, and to rest for one night in his castle.

Fosta followed him like one in a dream. No word did she speak. Her heart was full to overflowing. In the castle she was attended by maids, who bathed her and dressed her torn and aching feet, and arrayed her in costly and beautiful garments, after which she was summoned to a feast prepared for her by the young lord. When she entered the great hall the Count placed her at his side, and said to his retainers, "This is my bride. She is sent by heaven to grace and adorn my castle and be its mistress."

"Not so, my lord," said Fosta; "you do me much honor, but my journey lies to the Mount of Joy, and to-morrow I must hasten on my way."

"That, sweet one, is a fable told to amuse children. You must not go. My will is sovereign here, and thou art mine!"

"Against my will? my lord!"

"Ah, no, sweet Fosta, but I can persuade thee. When to-morrow's sun beams on our castle, thou wilt not cruelly leave one who has seen thee in dreams, and who will ever love thee, but till then, let us enjoy this glorious feast, made perfect by thy presence;" and the ardent youth tendered his wine-glass to the beautiful maiden, and she drank and feasted in joy, and when this was ended, the sound of music led them from the table to a grand hall, where beautiful maidens and noble youths were dancing to the merry tune. Weariness had forsaken Fosta, she was led out by the gallant Florenza, and together they danced—the admiration of all. A soft, luxurious bed soon lulled Fosta to forgetfulness of even the Mount of Joy, but morning, in her chastened glory, aroused the maiden from her slumber, and hastily rising, she resumed her torn and dusty garments, and bearing her burden, was on her way before the revelers were awake.

Florenza, rising and finding her gone, flew in pursuit. "Most cruel Fosta, return," exclaimed he. "Thou must be mine." But Fosta was very firm, although very sad, for she loved Florenza. When he saw her determination he said: "Return and I will accompany thee to this far-famed Mount. I will have a retinue to guide us, and will take my treasures of silver and gold."

"That cannot be, my lord," gently replied Fosta; "those who go to the Mount of Joy must go through hardship and trial." She then showed him her burden of plates, and related the instructions of the Queen of the Cross.

The youth turned sadly aside and viewed his vast domains in the valley below them. His rich, turreted castle, his giant oaks, and all his immense wealth lay spread before him. He turned again with love-lit eyes to Fosta, for she was dearer than all these. "I cannot give thee up. If thou wilt not stay I must follow thee."

A glad cry came from Fosta's lips, for now she knew that the journey was almost at an end.

The youth walked by her side and bore half her burden. Willingly would he have borne all, but she would not consent, and, as they sped on, bright vistas of a new life opened before them, and as noon advanced, behold! they stood at the foot of the Mount of Joy, and their burden had vanished! Hand in hand they walked up the flowery mountain side. When they reached the top, the heavy gates of pearl were opened, and they entered into a golden city. As they advanced their garments became pure white and luminous. Youths and maidens came forward to meet them. By a crystal fountain which reflected their beautiful images, they were united, and the blessed ones around them exclaimed: "Behold a marriage complete and full! This is the union of Good and Truth."

Songs of praise went up, and Fosta and Florenza were truly and forever blessed.

ANNIE WILLS PRICE.

## BEAUTY ON ICE.

### Frozen Loveliness Skating.

[From the Round Table.]

It augurs well for the physical future of our American women that the present generation is beginning to evince such an unexampled fondness for out-door sports. Most of us can remember a time, not so very far distant, when a woman on horseback in our streets was a sight only second in attractiveness and curiosity to the traveling circus, the transient target company, or the sudden philosopher of Chappaqua. We have learned a thing or two since then, and riding is now a feminine accomplishment almost as frequent and as matter-of-course as dancing; so much so among our wealthier classes it is becoming almost as rare to find a girl who does not ride as it once was to discover one who did. We are speaking now more particularly of our own city, where, beyond a doubt, the establishment of Central Park, as lovely a riding ground as could be desired, had much to do with this increase in the ranks of equestrianism. But Central Park is only a model which all our other large cities have been swift to imitate, and, in their own conceit at least, to rival; so that in these, too, we may, without rashness, anticipate from the same causes similar effects. It is only city girls that need any incentive to this most captivating of exercises; country girls, of course, take to riding as naturally as a Bostonian to Emerson and cant. All this is very gratifying; and, what is best, it is only one phase of a universal movement toward physical education. Even walking, which, of all modes of exercise, an American finds, perhaps for reasons we have heretofore hinted, most difficult and most distasteful, is becoming fashionable, though whether in the present style of high-heeled shoes it is not rather an injury than a benefit we may fairly question. And even at its best we doubt if walking will ever become as popular with American women as with their English sisters! A healthy English girl will think nothing of a morning stroll of half a dozen miles; an American girl would be "just ready to die" before she had covered half the distance. Walking for the sake of walking, in spite of Mr. Weston, and the other gentlemen with legs who beat time with such ease and precision as Mr. Theodore Thomas himself might envy, is never likely to become a national amusement, because its apparent aimlessness furnishes no hold to the restless energy of the national character. In riding, for example, there is a necessity of control which occupies the mind, and an assurance of power which gratifies the vanity; perhaps, also, the slight sense of insecurity lends a double zest to the skill which avoids it. This latter feeling, too, we fancy, enters largely into the enjoyment of skating, which, after all, bids fair to become nearly as any the national sport, *par excellence*, of American women.

And the choice does credit to their tact and judgment, for there are few situations in which a woman may appear to better advantage than on the ice. If she be a good skater, not Camilla flying over the unbending corn, not Arcadian Atalanta, not Artemis herself, fleeter of foot than the fleet-foot hind, was more bewitchingly graceful. A pretty girl on skates, if any girl on skates can be otherwise than pretty, clad in one of those jaunty, fur-trimmed *pelisses* that Cupid himself must have fashioned, the lithe form bending to and fro, in undulous and rhythmic motion, the glowing cheeks and radiant eyes kissed by kindly winter into tenfold beauty, is such a sight as the holiest and hardest of anchorites might be pardoned for falling in love with. And if she be, on the contrary, a poor skater, the charm is, if anything, brightened—at least to her cavalier. There is such an irresistible fascination in her absolute dependence on his protecting arm; there is such a charm in her pretty terrors, her delicious helplessness, her graceful tumbles; such a music in her little shrieks of dread and her self-accusing laughter; and then it is so delightful to pick her up after each comical upset, and she is throughout so good-natured, and so grateful, and so provokingly pretty, that she is if anything more adorable than if she skated like a championess. An ice-pond, too, on a bright, still night, with the moon and stars all in their places to smile encouraging approval, is no bad place to make love in. When the most adorable of her sex asks you, for example, as you go gliding like the wind over the glassy surface, "if this isn't heavenly," and says "she could go on so forever," what is easier or more natural than to press a little tighter the tiny hand that nestles in your own, and suggest that it is heavenly, and that it will be her fault if you don't go on forever? Or, if she be one of the tumbling kind, she is quite as likely to observe when you pick her up (not too quickly) for the fifteenth time that you are a dear, sweet love, and what can she ever do to repay you; whereupon you have only to murmur in her blushing ear that she can be yours, and the thing is settled at once. Then there is all that business of lacing and unlacing skates, and buttoning and unbuttoning of tips, and a thousand other delights that only the initiated know; and, last of all, the brisk walk home (no sensible skater ever rides) under the mild benediction of the starlight. If there be any of our readers whose memory does not hold a better picture of this winter joyance than any words can give, he or she has our commiseration, and our counsel to be wiser hereafter.

There are one or two drawbacks, however, even to this delightful exercise. Skaters, and more especially those of the gentler and—shall we add?—giddier sex, are in the habit of making too little provision against the risk of taking cold. After getting into a violent glow on the ice, they will rush precipitately into the stifling heat of the waiting-room to coax back the circulation into feet which have been numbed by the tightness of the skate straps, retaining and so practically neutralizing their cloaks and furs and wraps of all sorts. Then, with lungs debilitated and systems generally weakened by that pestilential atmosphere, they ride for miles (of course we are speaking again of New York, but the analogy holds good of most other places) in a vehicle which admirably illustrates a truth, not recognized by most people, that air may be uncomfortably cold without being fit for breathing. Next day, as a natural consequence, there are influenzas, and rheumatisms, and neuralgias without number, and corresponding blasts from Paterfamilias against the folly and wickedness of skating. But this danger can be averted with reasonable care and prudence, and by the use of a skate which dispenses altogether with straps. There is such a one, we believe, in use, which can be attached to the sole of the boot with screws; but it demands a very accurate fit in the boot and considerable skill in the wearer.

The introduction among us of the Scottish institution of skating-rinks, which, as most of our readers know, are simply roofed and sheltered ice-ponds, and the erection of several in this city, will undoubtedly give an impulse to Metropolitan skating; and if Boreas is favorable, will amply satisfy the cravings of all lovers of the jocund sport. To a romantic disposition the shelter and comparative comfort of the rink will offer small compensation for the kindling glow and keen delight of motion in the open air; nor will its light and warmth altogether atone for the lost championship of bending stars, for the sharp, clear glory of the winter's night. But these, too, can be still had by those who fancy them; and for soberer and more practical devotees, who care more for the amusement itself than for its accessories, the rink offers advantages which are not to be despised. A good band is no contemptible addition to one's enjoyment anywhere, and with this attraction we presume our rinks will be furnished. Indeed, we shall not be surprised to learn before long that they are being put to an obvious use in giving room for balls on the ice, thus combining our two favorite winter amusements. Icy waltzes and glacial galops and fur-clad quadrille—Strauss and Godfrey on skates, in short—would be a novelty that must surely take the town by storm, and gladden with golden sunshine the hearts of skate venders and rink proprietors. But even though they should not attain that pitch of luxury, these rinks, we believe, are deserving of all support, as is every movement in the direction of physical education. There is not much fear for the mind of America; but it concerns us to see that our faces are no longer as sharp as our intellects.

## OLIVE LOGAN.

### What She Looks Like and What She Says.

Olive Logan possesses stage attractions, some smartness of idea, a commanding presence, and dresses handsomely. She is not deep, but extremely sympathetic with her audiences, and generally draws the class of people most suited to her ability as a lecturer. She always amuses, and that is something.

She is large, heavy in her motions, and, from her slowness, is sometimes called graceful, but she is not. She belongs to the Venus de Milo style, except that she stoops in the shoulders. Her color is dingy when not brightened by the "Bloom of Youth" or "Morning Dew," and her eyes are a light, lustreless blue. Her hair is brown and very handsome, and grew upon her own scalp. Her teeth are fine, and her smile is sometimes tender and sweet. Her neck and arms are superb. Her age, judging from the years we have known of her, and not from her appearance, must be about 33 or 35. She looks, when her face is in repose, as if she had suffered. When it is animated you know that she will not be conquered.

She has strong sympathy with the oppressed, and is kindly in her deeds to the unfortunate, and for all this we like her; but she has no claim to greatness. She must earn her bread, and she does it with the producing gifts God gave to her, and we should not quarrel with this method. She pretends nothing, but simply pleases people, and they pay her for it.

## ALMOST.

### Kate Fisher, the Actress, takes Poison.

[From the Richmond (Va.) News, Dec. 19.]

Miss Kate Fisher, the well-known actress, a few days since experienced a very narrow escape, at her room in the St. Clair Hotel. For some days past she has been suffering from a severe cold. Medicine was prescribed for her by her physician. The bottle containing the medicine she placed on the mantel-piece in her room, on which there was also set a phial filled with tincture of arnica. Thursday morning, Miss Fisher, being seized with a fit of coughing, went to the mantel-piece for the purpose of getting the medicine. In her haste, however, she took the arnica instead, and did not realize her mistake until she had swallowed a heavy dose. She then saw at once that it was the poison to which she had helped herself, and summoned medical attendance. By the application of a strong antidote and other remedies, the Doctor succeeded in saving his patient, and last evening she was so far recovered as to be able to be about.

☞ The city of Philadelphia yesterday was the recipient of a testimonial from the Misses George which is worthy of the magnificence of Philadelphia and the generosity of the donors. These ladies gave the city eighty-three acres adjoining Fairmount Park, known as "George's Hill."

☞ The young Duke of Norfolk will come of age on Saturday.

## WYNKOOP'S WAR-HOOP.

### He Explains the Cause of his Resignation as Indian Agent.

NEW YORK, December 23, 1868.

*To Peter Cooper, Benjamin Tatham, Rev. E. Washburne, Prof. Benj. M. Martin, Rev. Alex. H. Vinton, Vincent Colyer, and others:*

GENTLEMEN: In reference to your first question as to what induced me to resign the office I held as agent of the Apache and Cheyenne Indians, I would state, that causes have already been set forth in my official communication to the Department of the Interior, to which publicity has been given, but I have no objection to recapitulate. After hostilities had been existing for a short time with the Indians of the Upper Arkansas, and particularly with those of my agency, I received an order from the office of the Indian Bureau to proceed to Fort Cobb on the Washita river, or to that vicinity, and congregate Indians at that point. I might select such Indians as were disposed to be friendly, to subsist and take care of the same, to act in co-operation with Gen. Hazen, who was detailed by the War Department on special duty of a like character. While en route to Fort Cobb I learned that the different columns of troops who were in the field were making that locality their objective point; that a volunteer regiment from Kansas was marching in the same direction, with the expressed determination to kill all Indians they might meet, under any circumstances. Knowing, if I fulfilled my instructions, I was only acting as a decoy to these Indians to present themselves in a locality where they were liable to be fallen upon at any moment and murdered, I had nothing left me but to resign the commission I held, or else, by following my instructions, become an accessory to the crime, under the state of affairs that then existed, of congregating the Indians at the point mentioned.

In regard to the causes of the Indian war which has existed at intervals since 1863, speaking alone from my own personal knowledge, I would say, without hesitation, that the initiative has in every instance been taken by our own people. Ten years ago I was one of a party of seventeen adventurers who started from the Territory of Kansas to seek their fortunes in the region of the Rocky Mountains that was then known as the Pike's Peak country, now the Territory of Colorado. During our journey thither, we passed through numerous bands of Indians, viz: Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Apaches. Thousands of them were camped along the Arkansas river, all the way to the Rocky Mountains. We were treated hospitably by them, and with the utmost kindness. We were soon to take possession of their hunting grounds, and it would have been but a simple effort for them to have crushed us at that time had they felt so disposed. But, on the contrary, when the nucleus which we had formed had gathered together hundreds of gold seekers at the mouth of Cherry Creek, where now stands the city of Denver, and the Indians knew that the supposed treasures of these mountains would attract thousands, who must necessarily encroach upon their rights, still their intercourse was of the most pacific character, and as the emigration continued to flow in during the years 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862, I know of no instance in which the friendly relations existing between the Indian and the white man were interrupted. But during the year 1863 that country was cursed with the presence of a man in power, the commander of a military district, in which was included the Territory of Colorado, whose position gave him absolute sway, and whose name is synonymous with infamy. Colonel J. M. Chivington, having had his command reduced by frequent calls for troops to take the field against those who were endeavoring to dissever our Union, found that it was necessary to do something to retain him in the most exalted position he had ever held—that of a commander of a military district where troops were not really required. He, therefore, thought it was politic to inaugurate an Indian war. Finding a good opportunity, on the pretense that a certain hunting party of Cheyenne Indians had run off some stock which they had found on the prairie, and at the time were driving toward a ranche to return to their lawful owners, he ordered a detachment of his troops to make an attack upon them. They naturally defended themselves, and the consequence was a skirmish, in which some lives were lost, and from that arose the cry of an Indian war. Under the order of this monster, the troops then took the field to kill all Indians that they might meet. The Indians, in retaliation for the wrongs that had been imposed upon them, naturally committed depredations whenever they had an opportunity; but after this state of affairs had existed a couple of months, under the influence of the older and wiser heads of their race, retired from the highways and the vicinity of the settlements, and sued for peace. An armistice existed for a short time, and then came the fearful massacre of Sand Creek, with the details of which almost every one is familiar, where Indian women and children were murdered in cold blood by United States troops, and their bodies mutilated in a horrible manner. I will pass from this sickening reminiscence to the time when the Government first awoke to a realization of the state of Indian affairs—which attention had been distracted by our intestine warfare—and the matter appeared of such moment that a committee of United States Senators was appointed to investigate. The committee consisted of Senators Foster and Doolittle and Representative Ross, and their report, to which publicity has been given, not only shows that these poor Indians were the aggrieved, but that the white man was rapacious in his cruelty. As a result of the report of the said committee, a peace commission was appointed to treat with these wronged Indians, which commission, numbering among its members such honored names as Generals Harney, Sanborn, and Kit Carson, met and held council at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, in Kansas, in the month of October, 1865, made such a treaty as was perfectly satisfactory to the Indians, and which the Government should have sustained; but when the said treaty was submitted to the United States Senate there were such amendments made prior to its ratification as entirely changed the face of the document; notwithstanding their knowledge that the Government had not fulfilled its promises, the Indians bore bravely up under their wrongs, and remained in amity with their white brothers. From the date of the treaty, in October, 1865, up to the spring of 1867, there was no overt act committed by them as a people; but in April, 1867, Major General Hancock made an expedition into the Indian country, and, without just cause, destroyed by fire a village of three hundred lodges, of Cheyennes and Sioux, with all the property they contained, leaving their women and children destitute, in a starving condition, and without shelter on the open prairie; in consequence of which the band most injured became hostile, and good reason had they, in my opinion, to follow the war-path.

A commission was again appointed to make a treaty with these Indians, which took place in October, 1867, on Medicine Lodge creek, eighty miles south of the Arkansas river. The treaty then made was a good one, did honor to the gentlemen of the commission, and was satisfactory to the Indians. But here again was the Government to blame for not immediately fulfilling their portion of the requirements of the treaty. The Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs unceasingly urged Congress to take some action in regard to the said documents, but no attention was paid to their solicitations, and the Indian became wearied and heart-sick in waiting, and finally, when the annuities reached him, he was denied what he most coveted, arms and ammunition. Some of the wilder spirits, incensed at treatment which they supposed to be most unjust, started on the war-path against the whites; but they were the outlaws of their tribe, and were so declared by those chiefs whom I saw after they had committed their depredations. Their whole race should not have been made responsible for the evil doings of a few; for the head men of their tribe, with whom I held counsel, considered that these outlaws had done more injury to their own people than to mine, and were willing and anxious to deliver them up to me to be handed over to justice. But the troops were in the field and the Indians in flight before the same could be consummated.

In answer to your question of how the late troubles might have been avoided, I would state that notwithstanding the wrongs the Indians had suffered at the hands of Col. Chivington, in the massacre of their women and children, and also in the destruction of their village by General Hancock, had Congress made the appropriation that was asked by the Department of the Interior, to be used in subsisting these Indians, the war that is now existing would have been prevented. The withholding of arms and ammunition disabling them from procuring game for subsisting their families, which game was becoming more scarce every day, and the neglect to supply them with the absolute necessaries of life, drove some to desperation.

In reply to your questions as to my views of the remedy, to me it is a very simple one. Let us, when we make pledges to these untaught savages who, like children, judge of good faith by performance, redeem these pledges, never fail to fulfill our contracts, and the cure will be complete. It matters but little in which department the Indian Bureau may be. As it exists at present, I do not know how it can be bettered. I have failed to see, so far, how the Department of the Interior or the office of the Indian Bureau has been to blame for any of our Indian troubles; let the sympathies of the people of this great country be aroused for the Indian as they have been for the African, and, irrespective of Indian Bureaus or Congress, there will be such a radical change in the condition of the Indians as will be of incredible benefit to him in the future, and consequently to our whole country. Your noble Commission is taking the proper steps to secure this, and if you, continue, success is certain. In connection I would call the attention of your honorable body to the fact that there has never been among the Indians with whom I have been connected, viz.: the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches, any missionary or instructor whatever.

To conclude by answering your question in regard to my knowledge of Black Kettle, who has recently been killed in the attack upon his village on the Washita river, I would state that Black Kettle was fifty-six years of age at the time of his death. He was the son of High Black Wolf, once a powerful chief of the Cheyenne nation, and the particular friend of General Harney, who many years ago took considerable interest in the boy Black Kettle. Upon the death of High Black Wolf, his son Black Kettle succeeded him, and soon, by means of his administrative ability and wisdom rather than by deeds of prowess in the field, became a great chieftain. He was not only regarded as the ruling spirit of his tribe, but was also looked up to by all the nomadic tribes of the plains as a superior, one whose word was law, whose advice was to be heeded. His innate dignity and lofty bearing, combined with his sagacity and intelligence, had that moral effect which placed him in the position of a potentate. The whole force of his nature was concentrated in the one idea of how best to act for the good of his race. He knew the power of the white man, and was aware thence might spring most of the evils that could befall his people, and consequently the whole of his powers were directed toward conciliating the whites, and his utmost endeavors used to preserve peace and friendship between his race and their oppressors. After the Indian war commenced in the spring of 1864, which war had been inaugurated by the infamous Chivington, Black Kettle endeavored to restrain the just resentment of his young warriors, and finally succeeded in gathering all of his people together upon the head waters of the Smoky Hill river, far removed from the settlements and highways, and from that locality endeavored to communicate with some commanding officer, for the purpose of sueing for peace, and letting the whites know that his people had never desired to be at war; after many failures, his messengers invariably being fired upon when approaching a United States post, he at last succeeded in communicating with myself, then commanding Ft. Lyon in Colorado. Immediately after he delivered up to me four white captives that he had purchased from other Indians for that purpose, and offered himself and his brother, White Antelope, as hostages for the good faith of his people should we give them peace. An armistice was declared for the time being, and Black Kettle, by my instructions, brought in his lodges, his women, and his children, located them near Fort Lyon, with the understanding that he was under the protection of the United States flag. Then occurred the Chivington massacre: at that time White Antelope, the brother of Black Kettle, was murdered, and nearly all his relatives killed, his wife receiving ten wounds; with folded arms, exposed to the fire of the troops, he stood until carried by main force off of the field by his young men; from confiding too much in the faith of white men, he was blamed by his people, who came near putting him to death as being too good a friend to the whites; from that time he lost caste and fell from the position of a sovereign to that of a subject; but he still continued to strive for peace, and gradually regained his former influence, until he succeeded in bringing his young men off of the war path, where they had been terribly avenging the murder of their women and children, and finally brought them into the treaty made in October, 1865, at the mouth of the Little Arkansas. After hostilities were again created by the action of General Hancock, Black Kettle was once more the bearer of the olive branch, and brought his people to meet the commissioners at Medicine Lodge creek in October, 1867. After the war that is now existing had broken out, and the country was filled with troops, Black Kettle sought a refuge for his family and a few of his original band where, he had been led to believe, was the point of safety for those Indians who desired to remain at peace, only to meet his death at the hands of white men, in whom he had too often fatally trusted, and who triumphantly reported the fact of having his scalp in their possession.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP.

## BON.

### Bonner on Horses.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Nov. 28, 1868.

*Mr. Robert Bonner:*

SIR—Will you please give me your lowest figure for Dexter, if he is for sale, at once, and oblige,

Yours, respectfully,
E. R. WILSON, City Drug Store.

No, sir, Dexter is not for sale. So long as he remains the first horse in the country, there is not money enough in Wall street to buy him.

From Poston a correspondent writes as follows:

BOSTON, Dec. 3, 1868.

*Robert Bonner, Esq.:*

DEAR SIR: There is a fine horse here that I can buy for $5,000; but a one of my friends—a very good man—says that it is wrong for me to pay so much money for a horse. He knows that I can well afford it; but he claims that it is a useless waste of money. I ought, perhaps, to add that my friend is a very wealthy man himself, and lives in a house that cost him $80,000. Will you tell me in the Ledger, without printing my name, what you think of it? Yours, truly, W. B.

We are surprised that any intelligent person should ask such a question. Why should your "good friend" consider it wrong for you, so long as you can afford it, to buy a high-priced horse—a fine specimen of the useful animal—while he thinks it perfectly right for him to live in a luxurious house that cost $80,000? Is there anything that is provided for the use of man in this world, of which anybody is bound in conscience to own only a mean specimen when he can honestly afford to buy a good one? Is it the men who own the poorest horses do the most good in the world? If so it is a sin to cure spavins, ringbones and founder; and the people whom Henry Bergh arrests for driving crippled horses ought to be regarded as our first citizens. For our part, we think that a good thing of any kind is better than a poor one. We do not believe the Creator ever gave to any horse muscles and consequent speed that were too great for the horse to possess. We have never yet seen a horse so fast that it troubled our conscience to ride behind him; and we have some tolerably good ones. We can perform our other duties just as well after driving a good team as if we had been riding behind a yoke of oxen. It is quite as inspiriting, if not more so.

Concerning price: If it is right for the owner of a horse to sell him for what he is worth, it must be right for somebody to buy him at what he is worth. Is it right for a man who owns a fast horse, and wishes to sell him, to get what the animal is worth, if he can? Suppose you were administrator on an estate to which there belonged a fast horse; would you sell him to the person who would pay the most for him, or to the person who would pay the least?

We no more believe that a horse can have two much speed than that a newspaper can have too large a circulation; and we should no more desire to have the fastest horse without paying what he is worth than to make the best paper without paying for good articles.

We are aware that some well-meaning and really good men have thought different from this, but they were not wise men. They lacked the ability to take a broad, comprehensive, consistent view of creation. There have been a great many wise men in this world who were not good, and a great many good men who were not particularly wise, except so far as goodness is wisdom.

Let us not be misunderstood. No young man who needs his money in his business should be tempted to divert it into any other channel, no matter what, whether building an expensive house or buying a high-priced horse, or anything else that he can do without. Live within your means; make money before you spend it; always keep your outgoes less than your income; use discretion and taste in your expenditures; if you own a fast horse, never bet on him; but do not be led into the delusion that there is any more virtue in owning a poor horse than in owning anything else that is poor.

Above we have advised young men to make their money before they spend it. As a notable instance, we may mention that Commodore Vanderbilt made his money a long while before he ever came near owning the fastest horse—and at the time of our going to press he hadn't got him yet.

## MARK TWAIN.

### He Suffers from Hartford, Conn.

Don't direct any more letters to me at Hartford until I find out in which Hartford I live in. The mix such things here in New England. I think I am in Hartford proper, but no man may hope to be certain. Because right here in one nest we have Hartford, and Old Hartford, and New Hartford, and West Hartford, and East Hartford, and Hartford-on-the-Hill, and Hartford-around-generally. It is the strangest thing—this paucity of names in Yankee land. You find that it is not a matter confined to Hartford, but it is a distemper that afflicts all New England. They get a name that suits them, and then hitch distinguishing handles to it and hang them on all the villages around about. It reminds me of the man who said that Adam went on naming his descendants until he ran out of names, and then said gravely, "Let the rest be called Smith." Down there at New Haven, they have Old Haven, West Haven, South Haven, West-by-sou'-West Haven and East-by-east-nor'-east-half-east Haven, and the oldest man in the world can't tell which one of them Yale College is in. The boys in New England are smart, but after they have learned everything else, they have to devote a couple of years to the geography of New Haven before they can enter college, and then half of them can't do it till they go to sea a voyage and learn how to box the compass. That is why there are so many more New England sailors than any other. Some of them spend their whole lives in the whaling service trying to fit themselves for college. This class of people have colonized the city of New Bedford, Mass. It is well known that nine-tenths of the old salts there become old salts just in this way. Their lives are a failure—they have lived in vain—they have never been able to get the hang of the New Haven geography. In this connection they tell a story of a stranger who was coming up the Connecticut river, and was trying his best to sleep; but every now and then the boat would stop and a man would thrust his head into the room. First he sang out "Haddam!" and then "East Haddam!" and then "Haddam's Neck!" and then "North Haddam!" and then "Great Haddam!" "Little Haddam!" "Old Haddam!" "New Haddam!" "Irish Haddam!" "Dutch Haddam!" "Haddam-Haddam!", and then the stranger jumps out of bed all excited and says: "I'm a Methodist preacher, full of grace, and forty years in service, without guile; I'm a meek and lowly Christian, but d—n these Haddams. I wish the devil had them, I say!"

## THE "NIGGER MELISH."

### Speculations About the New Humiliation.

[Washington Dispatch to New York World, 23.]

It is rumored that the President will veto the bill allowing the carpet-bag governments to reform the State militia. The veto will probably be dated as of ten days after the passage of it, although it cannot be presented until the 5th. The grounds on which the veto is likely to be based are that Congress has no power over the militia of a State; that no grant to organize it can be given, as no prohibition to do so has ever been constitutionally valid; that the present bill is practically a bid for civil war in the States South, being designed to give to usurping organizations power which they will use to equip the worst elements of the community into armies, and that at the expense, substantially, of the Federal Government, as it is intended to distribute arms from the War Department to each Congressional District in the South. The President, it is understood, will animadvert on the manner in which the bill was passed; Georgia being left out by the House, and that bill being agreed to by the Senate, on the profession of Wilson that Georgia was included. The President thinks the right of the Southern people to bear arms, a right which inheres in them as citizens of the United States, and permission, or declaration of such a right by Congress is gratuitus surplusage, if not impertinence. The President is expected, in the anticipated veto, to renew his demand for the repeal of all acts which will deprive all Southern States of their equal rights in the Union, and will comment, it is believed, on the mingled favoritism and exclusion indulged by this very bill toward several of the States; Louisiana, Florida, the Carolinas, and Alabama being allowed to reorganize their militia, and Georgia, Texas, Virginia, and Arkansas (the latter by an omission by the engrosser), being omitted from such a plain right. The passage of the bill over the veto is not doubtful. It is understood that Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, and Mr. Sawyer, of South Carolina, will endeaver to reply to the veto in the Senate. A comment upon the force of the bill and a substantial vindication of the position of the President are furnished by the action of Arkansas. Senator Rice, of that State, chagrined that his State has been left out, has advised the Governor to reorganize the militia, under and in virtue of that section of the Constitution which declares that the right of the people to bear arms shall not be infringed.

## PLYMOUTH ROCK.

### Hon. Elijah Pogram Colfax and Brother Motley Loose.

The annual dinner of the New England Society of New York was given on Tuesday evening at Delmonico's. About three hundred persons were seated at the tables. Among the invited guests present were the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, the Hon. J. Lathrop Motley, Gen. Irvin McDowell, Mr. E. P. Whipple, the Rev. Dr. John Hall and the Rev. Dr. Bellows.

We copy the Tribune's report of the most interesting speeches which followed:

SPEECH OF MR. COLFAX.

The President then announced the toast, "The Congress of the United States," and introduced Mr. Colfax, who said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY—I am more gratified than any feeble words of mine can express, at the opportunity I enjoy to-night, for the first time in my life, in commemoration of that event in the history of this great country, of whose citizenship we are so justly proud. I thank you also most cordially for the kind and, I may say, affectionate manner in which you welcomed me when I arose to respond to this toast. The Congress of the United States is a body whose deeds are recorded in history. On the adamant of its eternal page will be drawn its record for good or ill. Congress speaks for itself, not only to this country, for which it legislates, but to the onlooking world; and I can say here, without going into the arena of controversial questions, that, whatever criticisms may have befallen it, upon the right hand or upon the left, from impatient friends, or from hostile adversaries, that we who have formed part and parcel of the American Council know that in that great record in which is written the deeds of earth, the blessings of those ever ready to perish have been invoked upon our heads. [Applause.] God grant that the Congresses of the future may be as faithful to duty and to principle, and above all to the down-trodden and to the oppressed, as the Congresses of the past. [Great applause.] I stand here among you, my friends, not as one entitled to membership in this Society of the Sons of the Pilgrims, for neither by birth nor by descent am I a New Englander, though I am in good and regular standing in that society whose patron saint is St. Nicholas, and whose glorious name is Knickerbocker. [Applause.] Born in this city of New York [applause], of whose grand record in all that pertains to advancement in population, in wealth, in progress our whole country is so proud, like you I emigrated to the West toward which, as our distinguished historian who sits near me observed a few evenings since—that American who honored our country so well by representing it as an American abroad [loud cheers], the advancing tide of civilization seems ever to sweep like that which brought the pilgrims in the Mayflower from the East toward the West. But, although I have no drop of New England blood in my veins, I stand here willingly to bear my testimony to the worth of New England principles. They are principles of which you are justly proud, and which I have cherished as the apple of my eye; believing in them with all my soul, and strength, and mind—principles that I believe are wise for this great country. Though neither in birth nor in alliance a New Englander, I have received so many kindnesses from the representatives of New England in our national councils, and from the people of New England in their collective capacity, that I think I may almost call myself a New Englander, if not by adoption, cartainly by election. [Applause.] While I do not speak of New England as a section—for if, in the years that are past, in our unconscious love of home, of the place where we first saw the light, where our infant eyes were opened, and our lungs first filled with God's air, and we started out on this journey of life toward the grave, we have been taught in our past years so much of sectionalism, in a dire conflict of war, until the shock of contending armies we have been taught to love New England, and New York, and the West, and all only as part and parcel of this great republic, washed by the waters of the two great oceans of the globe [loud applause]—saved to us, thank God, amid perils such as never beset a nation before by the brave men who left homes happy with the sunlight of affection and joy to follow commanders like this (turning to Gen. McDowell) upon the patriotic field. [Great applause.] New England reminds me of Old England; but you have rivaled Old England in your manufactures and industries. You have more than rivaled the motherland from which you take your sectional name in the great triumphs of education, with the beacon light of knowledge flaming over every hill of that sterile portion of our country we call New England—poor in oils, but rich in her faith; nay, more than this, those principles which are known all over the world as having been advocated in New England when they were not "crowned with popular favor." Liberty, justice and humanity have become the nation's principles in this era of the afternoon of the nineteenth century. [Cheers.] And all of us, all parties, and sections, and creeds, rejoice with the noblest of them all that it is written indelibly upon our national escutcheon that, no matter how poor, how humble, how helpless, how ignorant may be the man that claims American citizenship, all over this land, from ocean to ocean, from the Gulf to the Lakes, the people have declared that "a man's a man for a' that." [Cheers.] I know it is the proud boast of Fourth of July orators that in the 250 years—a quarter of one of those decades of centuries that mark the lapse of time as it goes on merging toward the unending eternities—that in the quarter of ten centuries from the landing of the Mayflower upon that bleak New England shore, we have risen to the grandeur unattained in that period of time by any other nation in the circuit of the globe. I will not weary you by repeating those hundred-fold told statistics, but I deduce from them other lessons than these. It is not to speak in the words of boasting of the prosperity, and advancement, and power that God has given the feeble beginning of the Puritan and the Knickerbocker, the Quaker, the Cavalier, and the Huguenot, who came and landed along the Atlantic border in the hundreds of years that are past. We should learn from it a profounder moral, we should learn from it a nobler lesson. It is the grandeur of American citizenship; it is that which has been stamped by the approval of Divinity. It is that that we should consecrate in our hearts; it is that which we should guard as the ancients in the olden time did the vestal fire, never to allow it to expire or to wane. It is that which fills my heart when I think of the past history of this great country, and, daring to look beyond the vail, see in the advancing future, swift-coming, as it seems to me, in the good time which to my enthusiasm seems almost at hand, the magnificent destiny of this great country of ours. [Applause.] It is that shield of American citizenship which we are to make as proud and potential as the Roman citizenship in the days of Paul. [Applause.] It is that which is to enable our embassadors to stand unabashed in the shadow of thrones in the Old World. [Cheers.] It is that which is to lift America to a prouder position among the nations of the world. It is that which is to allow it to sweep onward in the van of the march of nations and of empires, as our great principles, triumphant here, are even now impressing the monarchs of the Old World with the doctrine that throughout this globe the people must rule. [Great applause.] It is to make American citizenship as potential in Texas as in the city of New York. [Applause.] It is to make its shield as powerful in South Carolina as it is in Indiana. It is to make free speech as honored and respected in Alabama as it is to-day in any portion of New England. [Cheers.] Nor is that all. It is to teach those who are clothed with the solemn trusts of representing this great realm of freemen, who rule here, not by divine right, but by free institutions, that when those gentlemen, speaking for us at the bar of any civilized nation of the world, they shall not, on the one hand, disgrace us by boastful gasconade, or on the other, dishonor us by bowing the knee. [Loud applause.] And then, when, with that self-reliant, that calm, that dignified American nationality, we command the respect to which our great resources, our unequaled trials—which we have survived so gloriously and auspiciously—entitle us, then we need not go into the markets of the world to offer gold and silver to induce those of the islands of the sea, and of adjacent States and provinces, to cast in their lot with us and to share our future. I feel ashamed, as an American, when I hear of offering to buy soil and sovereignty, men and women and children, with gold and silver from our national Treasury, to share with us in the magnificent future. [Cries of "Hear, hear," and cheers.] As you would spurn a bribe, as any fair woman would spurn the husband who had been lured to her side by her wealth, instead of her heart, so we, as Americans, should elevate our nationality so as to win those who are near to us in territorial contiguity to cast in their lot with us, and when voluntarily and untaught they ask to share with us in our destinies and our magnificent future, we should then welcome them into this inclosing fold of American citizenship. [Applause.] Doing this, we shall respect the memory of the Pilgrim Fathers. Doing this, we shall respect our own honor and the nationality of which we are so justly proud. Do this, and our great Republic takes that place to which God in His providence, as it seems to me, in these later years so unequivocally calls us. [Loud applause.]

SPEECH OF MR. MOTLEY.

John Lathrop Motley responded to the sixth regular toast, which was "New England Scholarship—never more worthy of honor than when penetrated by the spirit of freedom." On rising, Mr. Motley was received with enthusiastic cheers. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I have now first to express my gratitude for the extreme cordiality of this reception, but I have learned already how very soon one forgets that he is a stranger in the genial atmosphere of New York. [Applause.] I came here to-night to listen and to admire only, not to make a speech; to listen to the words of those whose eloquence has delighted us to-night, as it has so often rung through the country. As I said, I came here to listen and to admire only; and it is merely for the purpose of thanking you most warmly but briefly for your kindness that I arise at all. And indeed, sir, how could I expect to add anything to the eloquent allusions to New England which we have already heard to-night. It seems to me that the old slang phrase about New England being "left out in the cold" is not very popular just now, and not likely to be appreciated to-day, at least in these latitudes. [Applause.] I have always puzzled myself with imagining how that process was to be accomplished. [Laughter and applause.] Ever since the staff of the first pilgrim smote the Pilgrim Rock there has poured from it a perpetual current of culture and intellectual and practical energy which has swept across this continent, fertilizing as it flowed [cheers], until New England has reached the Pacific. I am lost in wonder when I survey the overwhelming spectacle which this great metropolis presents. Never, I believe, in human history has there been such an astounding current of commercial and human energy and prosperity as here, yet you can tell, sir, better than I how much that current would lose in depth and in breadth, in swiftness and in fullness, if the New England element should suddenly ebb away for ever; and if you go further to the West, to Ohio and Indiana, and Minnesota and Iowa, every where, wherever you turn, if you wish to search for New England you have but to look around you. The land you have but to look around you. The venerable and illustrious and most beloved poet of our country, whose fame New York prizes as her own, but whom we of New England claim by birth—William Cullen Bryant—[cheers]—In that noble and lofty, but melancholy poem of his youth—Thanatopsis—when picturing to himself his grandest conceivable idea of silence and solitude, bids his reader to lose himself "in the continuous woods where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sounds save his own dashings." But he has lived to see these vast deserts peopled by New Englanders and other Americans, and those continuous woods vocal to New England industry; to see that *ultima thule* of civilization become a prosperous State in this Union, and sending New Englanders, honored and distinguished New Englanders, to the national councils of the country [applause]; and I believe, sir, if the telegraphic arrangements were completed to the last extension of the area of freedom in the Arctic regions, perhaps we might get a telegram to-night from the New Englanders who might be celebrating the Forefathers' Day there, and astonishing all the Walruses in Alaska with praises of the Pilgrim Fathers. [Applause.] When you can take the Rocky and Alleghany ranges out of our mountain system, when you can take the Hudson, and the Ohio, and the Missouri out of our river system, when you can take a living man's heart out of his anatomical system and bid him go on his way rejoicing without it, then and not till then can you take New England out of the political and social system of this country. [Applause.] I too, sir, if I may be permitted the slight egotism, have the honor of descending from the Pilgrim Fathers, from one of the first settlers and ministers of the good old town of Barnstable, and like all loyal sons of Massachusetts, when I cease to love and revere that old Commonwealth may this arm wither, marrow, bone and all. [Applause.] But what I most admire, what most moves my pride in Massachusetts and in New England, is that she has so cheerfully dissolved herself in the Union, merging all the stale and sickening and pernicious doctrines of State sovereignty in this great and powerful and glorious Republic ["Hear, hear," and applause], of which the only sovereign which we recognize is the united American people. [Applause.] She, too, sir, Massachusetts and New England, have led the way in that magnificent system of common schools the only possible and conceivable foundation of a republican government, and the day has passed away, I hope, forever, for sneers at New England teachers. The new invading army we have already. The system has gone Westward, and the system must go Southward. [Applause.] The new invading army must soon begin its grand march to the sea. And if there is one thing certain in our politics in the political history of this country it is this—and, oh, for a voice that might sweep across the continent, from north to south, and from east to west, and carry conviction with it—it is that when the schoolmaster, and the schoolmistress, too, cease to be honored in this land, from that day forth will be dated the decline and fall of this Republic.

## ERIE FISK.

### He Touches His Little Bell.

I.

ARREST OF SAMUEL BOWLES IN THE FISK LIBEL SUIT.

[From the Tribune, Dec. 23.]

Samuel Bowles, Esq., the principal editor of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, and who has been a guest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the past few days, while conversing with a friend, last evening, in the main hall of the hotel, was approached by two men, one of whom passed behind Mr. Bowles, and, suddenly turning, seized that gentleman, and holding him tightly in his grasp, pressed him forward to the street, in which violence he was aided by his associate, who, in the meantime, produced a crumpled paper, thrust it in the face of Mr. Bowles, and said it was an order of arrest, issued by Judge McCunn. As the party reached the sidewalk, Mr. Bowles was literally carried by his kidnappers to a carriage which they had in waiting, convenient, into which he was thrust, followed by his assailants, and the carriage was then driven to the Ludlow street jail, and Mr. Bowles was therein incarcerated. The order of arrest was obtained at the instance of J. K. Hubert, the counsel for James Fisk, jr., of Erie fame, and obtained so secretly that no friend of Mr. Bowles was aware of such a document being in existence. The service of it was equally covertly accomplished, so that neither Mr. Bowles nor his friends could prevent the outrage. The news of the dastardly act soon spread, and in a short time many friends of Mr. Bowles, among them Mr. Halsted, of the Sun, called at the Ludlow street jail, but were not permitted to have an interview with him. Later in the night, however, Mr. Bowles succeeded in sending a letter to his wife, informing her of his situation, and promising to make himself as comfortable as possible for the night. To-day the necessary bail for the release of Mr. Bowles will be furnished, although the amount is set down at $50,000.

II.

The following is the deposition of the complainant:

SUPERIOR COURT, CITY OF NEW YORK.—James Fisk, Jr., vs. Samuel Bowles and others, composing the firm of Samuel Bowles & Co.—City and county of New York, ss.—James Fisk, Jr., being duly sworn, deposes and says he is the plaintiff in the above entitled action; that on the 28th day of November, 1868, the defendant, Samuel Bowles, being the principal editor or editor-in-chief of certain newspapers published by the said Samuel Bowles & Co., in the city of Springfield and State of Massachusetts, known and described as the "Daily Springfield Republican" and the "Semi-Weekly Republican," did compose and publish of and concerning this deponent, plaintiff as aforesaid, the following false, malicious, scandalous and defamatory matter, to-wit: "But Fisk has probably destroyed the credit of the railroad, meaning the Erie Railway Company, while piling up a fortune for himself. The multiplication of its stock has been fearful. From thirty millions of nominal capital a year ago it has now been raised to sixty or seventy millions, and what there is to show for the difference, beyond some worthless securities of the Hartford and Erie railroad and a million or two of real estate, it is now impossible to say. The issue of new shares seems to have been wanton, and to no purpose in great part but to gamble with in Wall street. Nothing so audacious, nothing more gigantic in the way of swindling has ever been perpetrated in this country; and yet it may be that Mr. Fisk and his associates have done nothing that they cannot legally justify, at least in the New York courts, several of which they (meaning deponent Fisk and others) seem wholly to own. Fisk's operations are said to be under the legal guidance of both David Dudley Field and Charles O'Conor, and now both Judge Barnard, of the State, and Judge Blatchford, of the United States Court, back up and help on his proceedings." * * * * "Many even of his friends predict for him the state prison or the lunatic asylum." * * *

Deponent further says that the same matter as last above recited, as having been published in the said daily and semi-weekly Springfield Republican, was republished in the Weekly Springfield Republican, also published by the above named defendants, on the 5th day of December, A. D., 1868.

Deponent further says that an action was commenced in this court by this deponent on the 21st day of December, 1868, for libel, for the above recited false, malicious, scandalous, and defamatory matter, as so above stated, against the defendants against the above named plaintiff, claiming damages in the sum of $50,000.

"Deponent further says that the said newspapers, published by the defendants, have a wide and extensive circulation in the city and county of New York, and elsewhere, and that by reason of said publication this deponent has been damaged and injured in his character and reputation, and his usefulness and efficiency as a director and manager of the vast interests intrusted to his care as managing director of the Erie Railway Company seriously and wantonly injured and damaged; this as well for the interests of the stockholders in said company at large as for this deponent. JAMES FISK, JR.

"Subscribed and sworn before me this 22d day of December, A. D., 1868.

"MORTIMER SMITH,
"Notary Public, New York."

III.

COMMENT.

The New York Tribune says, editorially:

"Mr. James Fisk, Jr., is undertaking a larger contract than the manipulation of Erie, if he imagines that by such performances as that of last night he can frighten the press. Mr. Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, is a gentleman quite as responsible and respectable as Mr. Fisk. He is undoubtedly ready to answer at any time for anything he may have said concerning Mr. Fisk or the doings of the Erie directory. Arresting him last night, without opportunity for giving bail, and forcing him to spend a night in jail, while his friends, proffering hundreds of thousands as security for him, vainly clamored for a hearing in his behalf, was simply a wanton and paltry annoyance. It was not worthy of men who have a real grievance, but may probably be taken as an exact index to the real caliber of the prosecutor."

## ST. LOUIS.

### An Editor Burnt Out.

[From the St. Louis Republican, 25th.]

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon fire was discovered in the upper portion of the elegant gothic residence of Col. John Knapp, one of the proprietors of the Republican newspaper establishment, on the southeast corner of Pine street and Leffingwell avenue.

The alarm was turned on as soon as possible, and the neighbors and others went to work with a will to save such of the furnishings as could be readily removed. But the fine carpetings of the several apartments could not be transferred to safer storage for want of time, and the result was Turkish and tapestry were pretty well soaked, and, as a consequence, considerably damaged by the admixture of water and the free soil of the banks of the Father of Waters, liberally and freely dispensed from the pipe-nozzles, directed by the firemen upon the flames issuing from the upper windows of the burning edifice—the engines having arrived in good time.

Colonel Knapp's house was furnished throughout in palatial style, and, of course, the articles removed are more or less damaged. The buildings, including the fine stable contiguous, and furnishings were valued at $35,000 or $40,000. The stable was uninjured by the conflagration. The roof, of the French Mansard style, was put on about two years ago at a cost of about $8,000. This roof surrounded and formed to some extent the front sides and covering of the third story of the house, and the flames were confined principally to this portion of the edifice, the several rooms in which were furnished in a style conforming to the other apartments in the stories beneath.

The roof and the upper story were almost totally destroyed, and more or less damage resulted to other portions of the building. The loss, therefore, must be necessarily between $10,000 and $15,000.

Colonel Knapp was insured as follows:

| | House. | Stable. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pacific | $4,000 | $1,000 | $5,000 |
| Home Mutual | 7,000 | 500 | 7,500 |
| Missouri State Mutual | 3,000 | | 3,000 |
| Missouri State Mutual | 4,000 | 2,000 | 6,000 |
| Lumberman's | | | 1,500 |
| Total | | | $23,000 |

The origin of the fire is unknown, and the roof being fire-proof renders its occurrence the more unaccountable.

At ten o'clock last evening the fire broke out again in a portion of the house between the main building and the kitchen, but it was put out without further serious damage.

☞ Important to the married and those about to be married—Mrs. Hines, of St. Louis, has compelled domesticity on the part of Hines by cutting his garments into shreds and refusing to procure him more.

☞ John Murray, the London bookseller, celebrated the one-hundredth anniversary of the publishing house of Murray by a grand dinner in November.

## GOUGH.

### His Views of Intemperance.

[From the New York Herald, Dec. 23.]

The well-known lecturer and temperance advocate, John B. Gough, delivered a lecture last night in the large hall of the Cooper Institute on his favorite subject before a large and intelligent audience, a fair portion of which was composed of ladies. The proceeds of the lecture are to be devoted to helping a young man in whom Mr. Gough feels interested to secure for himself a profession. The lecturer, who, on making his appearance, was received with rounds of applause, commenced by saying that he was to speak to them to-night on the subject of temperance. It was a hackneyed theme, a well worn subject, and he had no expectation that he could bring anything new or strange or startling to bear on it. Sometimes it was advertised that he would deliver a new lecture on the subject of temperance. He had spoken on it about forty-nine hundred times, and it would be almost impossible to say anything new on so well-worn a theme. Drunkenness was an evil. There was no necessity for argument on that point. It was his duty and theirs to do all they possibly could to remove that evil, believing, as he did, that the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage was not only needless but hurtful to the social, civil and religious interests of the community. While it continued to be used as a beverage the evils of drunkenness could never be done away with. He stood antagonistical to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, whether at the sideboard of the wealthy or in the social circle or the dram shop. The principle of total abstinence, if universally adopted, would root out drunkenness from the land forever. As a general principle he would advise total abstinence. Every man had a right to object to this, and he would not give a cent for any man who had not an independent opinion of his own. But he had a right to meet these objections, as he ought to, in the spirit of courtesy. It was not by abuse we succeeded, not by a show of authority on our part, but by meeting the argument in the spirit of courtesy, thus endeavoring to enlighten public sentiment. Within the past few months they had gentlemen stand on the platform and advocate moderate drinking and say that total abstinence was contrary to the teachings of the Bible. If a man used rightly the exercise of a little common sense which God had given him he could stand his ground against all the learning in the universe if he did not go out of his depth; but if he went out of his depth he was fooled. He premised, first, that every individual who brought the Bible to sustain him in the use of drink accepted the Bible as the rule of faith and practice. The Bible permitted the use of wine, such a man would say. Yes. Approves of the use of wine. Yes. Our Saviour made wine. Yes. Therefore it is lawful to drink wine. Well. All he had to say was this: that as he was a Christian man, with his views of Christianity and its claims upon him, by his allegiance to God, by his faith in Christ, by the vows he took on himself in His presence and by the Bible, he was bound to give it up, because by giving up that which was lawful to him he could bear the infirmity of a weaker brother, and so follow the law of Christ. Total abstinence was a positive absolute, Christian duty. He could no more be a drinker ever so moderate than he could be a Christian and a swindler. Let them neither touch, taste, nor handle the accursed thing. Some people told them they were advocating temperance in the place of the Gospel. But let him tell them that drunkenness was in the power of man to control. Intoxicating liquor was inert matter and could do no harm without man's agency. Drunkenness kept more men from hearing the Gospel than any other agency in this land. A gentleman said to him some time ago that a man who drank to excess was a beast, but he begged to differ with him; for many that drank to excess had as tender hearts and as fine feelings as he or any one of the audience. "Would six tumblers of whisky toddy be an excess for you or me on a day?" I asked to him. "Well, no, sir, not if I could stand it," said he. [Laughter.] According to that man's idea, if a man drank as much as he could stand, he was all right; but if he drank a quart of rye whisky in the day, or two quarts, and could not stand it, then he was a beast. He thought it did not depend so much on the mind as it did on the temperament of the man whether he could stand drink or not. A cold, phlegmatic man, who was matured and took everything easy, could stand drink where a warm, passionate man could not. Give the phlegmatic man a glass, and what was the effect? Why, he felt comfortable. Give him another and he feels "comfortabler." [Laughter.] Give him another and he feels more and more "comfortabler-er-er-er" [loud laughter]—until he shuts his eyes and goes to sleep, until he feels more gloriously "comfortabler-er-er." [Boisterous laughter.] The lecturer then went on to give a humorous as well as touching delineation of tippling in all its phases; relating several anecdotes which came under his own observation, and winding up with an eloquent peroration to pure, sparkling cold water, and by craving the help of all present in furtherance of the good work of temperance.

## VERY REV. WILLIAM O'REILLY.

### Death of Another Prominent Catholic.

[From the New York Times, 23.]

A brief announcement of the death, at Newport, R. I., on Sunday, of Rev. William O'Reilly, Vicar General of the Diocese of Hartford, was printed in the Times yesterday morning. Although he had been ill for some time, his death was sudden and unexpected, having been occasioned by hemorrhage of the lungs. Father O'Reilly was born in Ireland in 1818, came to this country in 1839, and was ordained a priest in 1844 and appointed to a parish in Westchester county. He was soon after assigned as an assistant to his brother, Right Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, of St. Patrick's Church, in Rochester. This brother sailed for Europe in 1856 in the steamship Pacific, which was never afterward heard from. Father William, as he was known, had previous to this succeeded his brother as pastor of St. Patrick's Church, in Rochester. He was subsequently removed to Buffalo and made Vicar General and administered the affairs of that diocese until 1855, when he removed to Newport, and became Vicar General of the Diocese of Connecticut and Rhode Island. He was an educated gentleman, beloved by his congregation and his neighbors. He was very liberal, and St. Mary's school, in Newport, stands as a monument of his charity and energy. The church over which he presided was draped in mourning on Monday, and the body lay there in state for several hours.

☞ The whole of Mozart's "Requiem" was performed at the mass sung for the repose of the soul of Rossini at the Italian church in London.

## BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of W. P. PREWITT, of Elkton, in the county of Todd, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at Bowling Green, Ky., before Warner Underwood, Register, on the 12th day of January, 1869, at 10 o'clock P. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. de27 d2

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 22d day of Dec., A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of J. F. CLARK, of Elkton, in the county of Todd, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at Bowling Green, Ky., before Warner Underwood, Register, on the 12th day of January 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. d27 d2

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of G. W. CLAYTON, of Trenton, in the county of Todd, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at Bowling Green, Ky., before Warner Underwood, Register, on the 19th day of January, 1869 at 3 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. d27 d2

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SPENCER & T. F. SMALL, of Allensville in the county of Todd and State of Kentucky, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Bowling Green Ky., before Warner Underwood, Register, on the 12th day of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. d27 d2

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 19th day of Dec., A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH R. N. CRABB, of ——, in the county of Barren, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at Bowling Green, Ky., before Warner Underwood, Register, on the 12th day of January, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. d27 d2

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of M. L. THACKER, of Hopkinsville, in the county of Christian, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at court of bankruptcy, to be holden at Bowling Green, Kentucky, before Warner Underwood, Register, on the 19th day of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. de27 d2

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of J. F. WILSON, of Hopkinsville, in the county of Christian and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Bowling Green, Kentucky, before Warner Underwood, Register, on the 19th day of January, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. d27 d2

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of JOHN W. BOYD. Petition for final discharge filed December 22, 1868. By order of court the creditors of John W. Boyd, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me at my office in Bowling Green, Ky., on the 12th day of Jan., 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. W. P. RITTER, Assignee, Hopkinsville, Ky. de27 Sa3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Ky.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of W. H. PELTON. Petition for final discharge filed December 22, 1868. By order of court, the creditors of W. H. Pelton, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office in Bowling Green, Ky., on the 12th day of January, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. W. P. RITTER, Assignee, Hopkinsville, Ky. de27 Sa3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Elkton, Ky., the 9th day of December, A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of F. P. MADISON, of Kentucky, in the county of Todd, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. J. D. CHRISTIAN, Assignee. de27 Sa3

# Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY, DEC. 27, '68.

## Arrival and Closing of Mails.

| Arrives A. M. | Arrives P. M. | | Closes A. M. | Closes P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1:00 | 4:05 | Eastern Mail | 12:30 M. | 12:00 |
| 7:00 | 6:00 | St Louis Mail | 12:30 M. | 12:00 |
| 2:00 | 4:45 | Ind. & Chicago | 12:30 M. | 12:00 |
| 4:00 | 1:00 | Nash., Memph. & Southern Mails | ........ | 5:30 / 12:00 |
| 11:00 | 7:00 | Frank., Lex. & Way Mails | ........ | 3:00 / 12:00 |
| 9:00 | .... | Louis. & Bardstown R. R. Mls. | ........ | 2:45 |
| .... | 2:00 | Louis & Crab Orchard Br. R. R. Mails | ........ | 12:00 |
| 6:00 | ........ | Louisv. and Cin. Mailboat Mails | 9:00 | ........ |
| 6:00 | ........ | Louis. & Evansv. Mailboat Mails | ........ | 2:30 |
| | | LVS. TU., WED., FR., AND SAT. | | |
| ........ | 4:45 / 9:00 | New Alb. and Jeff. | 12:30 M. | 12:00 |
| ........ | 6:00 | Shawneet'n Stage leaves | ........ | 12:00 |
| | | LVS. MON., WED. AND SAT. | | |
| ........ | 2:00 | Taylorsville and Bloomfld. stage | ........ | 12:00 |
| | | LVS. TU., THU. AND SAT. | | |
| ........ | 7:00 | Shelbyville Mail | ........ | 12:00 |
| 4:50 | | Chat. & Atlanta Post. Car, comprising N. Ca., S. Ca., Ga., Ala., Miss. and La. | ........ | 5:00 |

## Arrival and Departure of Trains.

**Nashville Railroad.**

| | Arrive. | Depart. |
|---|---|---|
| Nashville and Memphis Mail | 1:30 P. M. | 8:30 A. M. |
| Nashville and Memphis Express | 4:00 A. M. | 6:10 P. M. |
| Crab Orchard Express | 1:50 P. M. | 7:50 A. M. |
| Bardstown Accommodation | 8:30 A. M. | 3:30 P. M. |

**Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.**

| | Arrive. | Depart. |
|---|---|---|
| Lexington | 11:00 A. M. | 6:00 A. M. |
| Lexington | 7:00 P. M. | 2:30 P. M. |
| Accommodation | 8:40 A. M. | 4:15 P. M. |

**Jeffersonville Railroad.**

| Arrive. | Depart. |
|---|---|
| 6:00 A. M., daily. | 5:00 A. M., daily ex. Sund'y |
| 7:30 A. M., daily exc't Sun. | 2:05 P. M., daily. |
| 8:15 P. M., " " " | 8:45 P. M., daily ex. Saturday and Sunday. |
| 1:30 A. M., " " Mon. | |

On Saturday a train leaves at 7:00 P. M., and on Sunday at 7:00 P. M., for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

☞ Persons wishing the COURIER-JOURNAL in Richmond, Ky., or on the line of the railroad, can be supplied by sending their orders to E. A. Yale, General News Agent, Louisville and Nashville railroad. The paper will be furnished at $1 25 per month.

## THE NEWS.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 135.

A $300,000 fire occurred in Lynn, Mass., Christmas night. Engines were sent from Boston.

Vanderbilt is said to have made between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 by his last stroke in New York Central.

Perkins' powder mill at Westfield, Mass., was destroyed Thursday night by explosion and fire. Loss $15,000.

The New York Herald says the finance question and the proposed Indian Department will go over to the next Congress.

The Waterhouse cassimere factory, in Warrick, R. I., was burned on Friday. Loss, $60,000; insured mostly in Boston offices.

James C. Lillies and Edward Ruth are under arrest on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Faulkner, the Malden, Mass., policeman.

The severe snow-storm which occurred at Buffalo, N. Y., on Christmas, has not impeded travel. All the trains running into the city from the East and West are on time.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Blue Ridge railroad, a committee of five was appointed to repair to Cincinnati and Louisville in the furtherance of their enterprise.

A daughter of the late Hon. Thomas H. Benton, and a sister of Mrs. Gen. John C. Fremont, it is said, is now engaged as teacher in one of the public schools of San Francisco, California.

Speaker Colfax had a reception at the rooms of the Springfield Club, in Springfield, Mass., Christmas night, and made a short speech. He and his wife left yesterday morning for Albany, N. Y.

The rebels are still fighting in Japan; but their chief town is reported to have been taken by the Imperialists. The crowning of the Mikado at Kioto on October 12 was observed as a gala day.

George Williams, of Savannah, Ga., left his home some two weeks ago, on a ducking expedition, since which time he has not been heard from, and his friends are fearful that he has been made the victim of foul play.

The elegant residence of John Knapp, one of the proprietors of the Missouri Republican, on the corner of Pine street and Leffingwell avenue, St. Louis, was destroyed by fire on Thursday. The house and furniture were valued at $85,000.

A desperate fight between negroes and Germans occurred in a ball room in Newark, N. J., on Christmas eve. At the commencement of the trouble the lights were put out and the greater part of the fighting took place in the dark. Five persons were injured and nine negroes were arrested.

LeRoy Van Pherson, aged twenty, and a bridegroom of six weeks, fell backward on a saw in a portable saw-mill near Coal Run, Washington county, Ohio, recently. The saw entered his back near the spinal column, and reached entirely through his body, mangling his intestines horribly. He died in a few hours.

An inspection of the Peruvian monitors at New Orleans resulted in the board reporting that they were unfit for sea. They will sail next week for Pensacola for repairs before taking their final departure. If report is true the Peruvian Government has been badly swindled in the sale, and a month may intervene before they sail for Peru.

Sumner is preparing a speech on finance in answer to Morton's. Sumner favors speedy resumption of specie payments, adopting in this respect the views of Horace Greeley. Soon after the recess he will endeavor to call up his bill for the resumption of specie payments on the 4th of July next, which he introduced on the first day of the session.

The residence of Gen. Geo. W. Deitzler, together with his furniture, in Lawrence, Kansas, was totally destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock Christmas morning. Loss $25,000; insured $17,000 in the North America of Philadelphia. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as Gen. Deitzler and family are east and there had been no fire in the building for several days.

Mrs. Augustus N. Dickens, the widow of Augustus N. Dickens, a brother of Charles Dickens, the celebrated novelist, committed suicide on Christmas at No. 388 North Clark street, Chicago, by taking an overdose of morphine. She sent her children to the home of her brother-in-law, Mr. Lawrence, on Christmas eve, to take part in getting up a Christmas tree. They remained there over night, and on their return to their home in the morning their mother was discovered on the floor, dead, with a bottle of morphine by her side. Mrs. Dickens was thirty-five years of age, and leaves three children respectively eleven, eight, and three years of age—two sons and one daughter. She has suffered much of late from poverty, being dependent almost entirely upon her friends for the necessaries of life. The acrimonious controversy growing out of the conduct of her distinguished brother-in-law, Charles Dickens, toward Mrs. Dickens, on the occasion of his visit to this country, will be remembered by all.

## THE CITY.

**Penitentiary Birds.**

A party of four ex-convicts were before the City Court yesterday, charged with being suspected felons. They were consigned to the workhouse, in default of good-behavior bond of $1,000 each for twelve months.

**Everything in Market.**

The grand special dinner at the Louisville Hotel on Christmas day consisted of two hundred and five dishes, all differently served. Oysters were prepared in no less than twenty-five modes. Custom could never stale such infinite variety.

**The Governor and the Lynchers.**

It is rumored about Indianapolis that Governor Baker will cause a thorough investigation of the lynching of the Reno brothers and Anderson, in New Albany, and if the participants in the affair are ferreted out, will bring them to justice.

**A Blind Drunkard.**

One of the most humiliating sights on Christmas day was a drunken blind man, reeling and falling about the lower-town streets. It is not uncommon to see a man blind drunk, but one seldom sees a blind man blind drunk, as in this case. O, shame, where is thy blush?

**The Galt House.**

Work upon this magnificent hotel progresses uninterruptedly. It will certainly be opened to the traveling public by the first of February. To give an idea of its vastness of proportions, it is only necessary to make known that there are forty-one acres of plastering and fifty miles of gas and water pipe in the building.

**Eighth Ward Coal Distribution.**

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to distribute the coal in the Eighth ward:
George Shadburn, Police Headquarters.
John Doyle, corner Fifth and Green streets.
Len Herndon, Broadway, between Fifth and Sixth streets.
Capt. H. J. O'Neill, Market street, between Fifth and Sixth.

**Christmas Drunks.**

Notwithstanding the apparent serenity of the town on Christmas day, there was no little drunkenness and peace-breaking in the byways and obscure places. Twenty-three of the hardest cases fell into the hands of the police, and were put in the prisoners' dock yesterday morning. Judge Craig "settled their hash" in short order.

**Reward of Merit.**

Quite a pleasing affair transpired in the office of the Southwestern and Western Union Telegraph Company, in this city, on Wednesday. The employes there presented to Mr. Thomas R. Boyle, manager, a superb gold-headed cane, and to Mr. A. B. Ellison, chief operator, a fine meerschaum pipe. These tokens of esteem are richly merited by the gentlemen to whom they were presented.

**Boosey in the Metropolis.**

A gentleman from the rural districts of Indiana came over to behold the elephant yesterday. While peering around he quaffed so much egg-nog and such that he became more than tightly slight. Seeing a street car approaching, and being weak in the knees, he hailed the vehicle. The driver stopped the car in answer to his hail, the fellow remaining on the side-walk. The driver waited some little time for him to get on board, and finally becoming impatient, rather tartly told him to come on and get in, when he replied by saying, "Back the darn thing up to the curb. You don't suppose I am going to come out there in the mud."

## HAPPY AFFAIR.

### Christmas at the House of Refuge.

HOW THE BOYS AND THEIR GOVERNOR WERE TREATED.

A Model Institution.

The Louisville House of Refuge and its management have been frequently extolled, but they are subjects thoroughly inexhaustible. Visit the place as often as one will, one never tires of admiring its scrupulous tidiness, its perfect discipline, and the air of genuine comfort and cheerfulness always present within and about its walls; neither does one ever weary of saying kind things of the persons having the institution in charge. There is not an intelligent and well-meaning person in Louisville who does not feel proud of the House of Refuge. It is a model reformatory and industrial school, not only in the estimation of our own people, but of every one from abroad who has seen it and investigated its working system. It would not be exaggerating to say that the house is unsurpassed in no respect by any similar one in the Union.

HOW THE BOYS SPENT CHRISTMAS.

The holidays have been appropriately observed at the House of Refuge ever since its opening. Christmas has, of course, been the gala time for the boys. As uniformly cheering as these celebrations have been heretofore, they were entirely eclipsed by the festivities of Friday last. Everything that the Superintendent and his amiable wife and the friends of the house could do was heartily done for the gratification of the inmates. A sumptuous dinner was spread in the ordinary upon three long tables, at which the juvenile force, 187 boys, were seated. It would be tedious to name half the elegancies of the feast. Some of the donations may be enumerated. Conspicuous among the rest were six Christmas trees, all filled with beautiful presents, one for each of the boys, sent by W. F. Barret, Esq., one of the directors. The different Sunday school teachers furnished a perfect cornucopia of nice gifts. Joseph T. Tompkins & Co. gave each of the lads a fine neck-scarf. Sixty cans of fresh oysters were contributed by some unknown person. The relatives and friends of the boys also made numerous handsome presents. All of the tables were decorated with plants from the conservatory attached to the house. The pure enjoyment of these homeless boys was indeed a sight worth going miles to see. Every countenance was radiant with sunny smiles, indicating the new-born spirit of joy and gratitude within. It is difficult to say which were the most light-hearted, the little boys themselves or the large company of visitors. To sum up the whole matter, the occasion was one of universal and deepfelt happiness.

WELL-DESERVED TESTIMONIAL.

The pleasures of the day were most fitly crowned by the presentation of a testimonial, both intrinsically and expressively valuable, to Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell, by the Board of Managers. The intent of this offering is conveyed in the following note:

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 25, 1868.

*Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell, House of Refuge:*

The Board of Managers perceive that you are mindful of everything calculated to render happy those under your charge, and contribute to their seasons of enjoyment. Allow them to present to you the accompanying as a testimonial of their high regard for you personally, and as a tribute to your valuable services in the management of the institution under your charge.

Yours truly,
JOHN G. BAXTER, Pres't.

It may be said, in conclusion, that the House of Refuge is open to visitors at all times, and the Superintendent will be pleased to receive all citizens and strangers who may come.

## PRISON FESTIVITIES.

### The Inmates of the City Workhouse Enjoy a Christmas Dinner.

It is known that the Young Men's Christian Association embraces within its sympathetic fold even the meanest of our population. In truth the lower orders constitute the great incentive to the noble charities of the association. The amount of spiritual, moral, and temporal good thus achieved by the young men, if it could be accurately stated, would doubtless surprise nine-tenths of our citizens. Yet these ministers are ever active in their humane work, not shrinking from the gloomiest portal when a needy mortal is to be reached. All this by way of digression. On Christmas day the members of the Christian Association were more than usually industrious in gladdening the hearts of the outcast poor. Among other acts of touching magnanimity, they sent a bountiful dinner to the prisoners at the city workhouse. The treat was appreciated in the sincerest spirit, and for the time the dismal walls of the prison and the hard fate of the inmates were either forgotten or remembered as an unsubstantial dream. At a meeting of these kindly entertained prisoners on Saturday morning the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Superintendent, Mr. C. C. W. Alfriend, requested to have the same published in the city papers:

*Resolved*, That we the inmates of the city prison of Louisville, Ky., tender our most sincere thanks to Messrs. Robinson and Humphreys, of the Young Men's Christian Association, for their generosity in giving to us a Christmas dinner. May their cause grow prosperous, and may each of them reach that end which they are laboring so earnestly to obtain; and may their work here as well as elsewhere be the cause of saving many souls from eternal ruin.

## TRAGIC INDIANA.

### A Woman Shoots Her Recreant Husband.

The Columbia (Indiana) Bulletin says the little community around St. Louis, Bartholomew county, on Tuesday evening last, were startled and horrified to learn of a tragedy just happening in their midst. It appears that some time since a gentleman named William Dean, about forty years of age, but gay and marriageable, had paid his attentions to Miss Mattie Nading, a young and promising lady of that place, and after living with her as his wife for some time, claims to have procured a divorce, and immediately married her younger sister Carrie. Maddened with chagrin and jealousy, she had been frequently heard to threaten his life, even going so far as to procure a revolver, and exhibiting it, boasting of the fearful use she designed it for at the first favorable opportunity. These threats, however, were unheeded and thought little of until the startling report of it was heard on Tuesday night. The two sisters were conversing with each other, and Dean, thinking it was concerning himself, entered, a dispute arose, and he slapped his former wife in the face. She immediately got her revolver and shot him, the ball passing through the fleshy part of his arm and lodging in the right breast, but inflicting no serious wound. Dean instantly set out for an officer, when the two women departed for the railroad station at the crossing, and went to Indianapolis. No further developments have been made.

## UNITED SONS OF ERIN.

### Their Fourteenth Annual Ball on New Year's Night.

The Benevolent Society of the United Sons of Erin announce their fourteenth annual ball, to take place at Masonic Temple on new year's night. Our Irish fellow-citizens are proverbially hard to excel in matters of social enjoyment. All their past efforts in this direction have resulted to their infinite credit and to the unalloyed pleasure of every one concerned. The forthcoming ball, in keeping with the habit of the class having it in charge, will be slightly ahead of any of its predecessors. It will be an occasion of happiness, not only to the Irish lads and lassies, but to those of all nationalities who delight in the mazes of the dance and social hilarity. On the first night of the new year the Temple will be aflame with bright eyes and resplendent with the rival charms of the fair and gallant.

## THE SNOW.

### It Falleth Somewhat Heavily—The Sleighers Out.

The Snow King followed hard upon the heels of merry-making Kris Kringle. With the small hours yester-morn came the flakey waifs, whirling and dancing and drifting to the earth. They persevered in the descent at a slow but steady rate all day and far into the night. There is now about two inches of the fleecy substance on terra firma hereabouts. In the afternoon the boys with their sleds, and a few of the adults with their single and two-horse cutters inaugurated the sleighing carnival, but the sport was a little rough. At night, however, the increased depth of the snow rendered the exercise more enjoyable. Until a very late hour the tinkle of the bells could be heard, and the well-peopled sleighs could be seen flitting through the moon and gas light along the avenues, and a spirit of general liveliness seemed to be abroad.

**Christmas Music.**

In all the churches Christmas day, the musical service was unusually grand. At Calvary Church, Mr. Platt, the rector, in his closing remarks, alluded to the music in a very flattering way, saying he could not see how any one could grow weary of listening. The programme of the choir is appended:

Opening Voluntary—"Christmas Morn," ... Gounod
Venite—"Oh! come, let us sing unto the Lord ... Wilson
Gloria Patrie ... Gunter
Gloria in Excelsis ... Wilson
Te Deum ... Berg
Benedictus (Anthem Chant) ... Howe
Psalm—"Hark! the herald angels sing," ... Plato
Hymn—"Shout the glad tidings," ... Avison

Mr. Charlie L. Ward, who is on a visit to the city, presided at the organ with more than his accustomed skill and efficiency. The opening voluntary, "Christmas Morn," was sung beautifully by Miss Fannie Nold, and taken all in all, the choir did superfinely.

**Sudden and Singular Death.**

An old gentleman named Michael Soden died very suddenly from hemorrhage in New Albany Friday. About two weeks ago he swallowed a piece of meat, which lodged in his windpipe, since which time, up to the hour of his death, he was unable to take any food except gruel. It is believed the hemorrhage was the result of inflammation, produced by the piece of meat lodged in the windpipe. Mr. Soden had been employed as night watchman at the First National Bank for some years, and was at his post the night previous to his death. He was in the employ of John S. McDonald, when engaged in pork packing and other business, for a period of twenty-five years, and always proved himself honest and upright in every respect. His age was sixty-seven years, and he leaves a wife and several children and many warm friends to mourn their loss.

**For the Circuit Court.**

Judging from the daily occurrences in the City Court the docket of the Jefferson Circuit Court next term will be as long as the moral law. In four cases yesterday the parties were sent on by Judge Craig for trial as felons. Paul Banzolopp and John Paretta, for burglariously entering and robbing the store of Joseph Garcin, on Third street, last Monday night, were held in $800 each. Ham Parker and James Collins, for maliciously cutting Cyrus Banks in a melee at the African church on Jackson street, Sunday night, were held in $800 each. John H. Knapp, for stealing a coat from John Stinson, gave $500 bond. Henry Hobbs, for maliciously cutting Thomas Robinson, was held in $200 to answer.

## GOLD WATCH PRESENTATION,

### By the Mechanics, Engineers and Employes of the L. and N. R. R., to Alexander Barber, Late Master Mechanic of the Road.

Among the numerous social and festal occasions which distinguished Christmas day in our city, we doubt if there were any more replete with real pleasure than that which occurred at the residence of Mr. Alexander Barber, late master mechanic of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. The employes of the road, desiring to testify to Mr. Barber their high appreciation of him as a man, a mechanic and superintendent, decided to make him the recipient of a beautiful and valuable gold watch. It was an appropriate recognition of valuable services, of fidelity to employer and employed, by those who were in a position to form just opinions. A delegation of the employes of the road visited the residence of Mr. Barber Christmas morning, and Mr. James Gibbs presented the watch, accompanied with the following felicitous remarks:

MR. BARBER—The occasion that calls us together this bright and glorious Christmas morning is to present to you a testimonial of respect—a token of our esteem for you.

For twelve long years you have been master mechanic of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. During that entire time our associations with you, at least a portion of us, have been pleasant and agreeable. Your unvarying kindness and the courtesy extended to the men under your immediate command have bound them to you by ties of no ordinary friendship.

But the time has come for us to part you are about to enter into another field of usefulness. When you go the men lose a firm friend and the company a faithful servant, illustrated by twelve years of service which challenges the admiration of all who have been familiar with your record, and which ought to be a sufficient recommendation for any man. And now, sir, in behalf of your friends, I desire to present you with this little memento, hoping you will wear it and cherish it, not for its intrinsic value, but for the sake of the friends who give it; and by it may you so divide your time into hours of labor, refreshment, and rest, that when the summons calls you away to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns, it may find you ready and prepared to go.

In addition to the presentation of the watch I am instructed to present to you a copy of the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That as Mr. Alexander Barber is one of the pioneers of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, having for twelve years applied himself most assiduously for its aggrandizement, we humbly express our deep regret in losing his valuable services.

*Resolved*, That we, the engineers and mechanics of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, cannot but compliment Mr. Alexander Barber for his skill as a locomotive builder, and take pleasure in expressing our admiration of his able and efficient management of railroads.

F. GIBBS,
J. P. BROWNING,
Committee.

And now, sir, in taking leave of you, allow me to express to you the profound regrets we all feel in being separated from you, and our best wishes for your health, success, and prosperity in whatever direction you may travel. Farewell.

After the conclusion of Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Barber responded as follows:

MR. JAMES GIBBS AND GENTLEMEN—In accepting this beautiful and costly chronometer as a token of your friendship and esteem, coupled with the eloquent and feeling words for my future welfare, words that have left an impression that can never be effaced—the gift itself has an intrinsic value which can be computed—but who can estimate or define the value of kind words such as you have expressed for me, and I pray God that I may never be guilty of anything that would cause you to wish them unspoken.

Although the time has come when we must part, still I trust the bond that has held us together in the past years, may still be able to keep our hearts in unison until that final parting by death. I trust you believe me sincere, when I say that my most earnest wish is that those very words may fall on your own hearts, and be as refreshing as they were to me. Our associations in the past have been uniformly pleasant—the future no man knoweth, and for that reason we ought to cling together, and cheer each other with words of comfort and deeds of charity, so that in some measure we may lighten the burden which otherwise we would be unable to bear.

I shall carry into all my after life the gift you so generously bestowed on me; it will be my daily companion, and I cannot fail to remember you as I look on its pure dial.

And now, gentlemen, allow me to thank you from my heart for this parting testimonial of your regard, assuring you that whatever Providence may have in store for me I shall be glad if any time I can have the opportunity to oblige any of you.

Wishing you all a merry Christmas and many returns of the day, I beg to be regarded ever as your friend.

After the conclusion of Mr. Barber's address the company was most hospitably entertained, and several toasts were drank, which elicited responses creditable alike to the heads and hearts of those who made them. Altogether it was a most genial and delightful affair.

## LUST AND DEATH.

### A Grievous Sin Grievously Atoned.

**Revolting Secret Chapter in the Late Steamboat Disaster.**

The following narrative of disgrace and death, connected with the recent disaster on the Ohio, is given through the columns of the Cincinnati Enquirer. None can read it without feelings of mingled horror and pity: "Among the passengers on the ill-fated steamer United States at the time of its collision with the America were a gentleman and lady whose names appeared upon the books in the clerk's office as man and wife, but who in assuming that relation toward each other had forgotten the most sacred ties, for the disregard of which even Christian charity itself could hardly forgive them, however much, in view of the sad fate which awaited them, it might be disposed to pity. It was the old story of illicit love, and unbridled passion, culminating in elopement. The gentleman was a young German merchant, formerly doing business on Vine street, who had always borne a high reputation among his fellows as a scrupulously honorable man, and a high-toned, generous companion. The lady was the wife of his most intimate friend, whom he had seduced from her allegiance to her husband, and was now carrying away to a distant Southern city, where they both hoped to enjoy their unlawful desires without paying the usual penalty of the scorn of the world, or harrowing the feelings of friends who might be sensible to their disgrace. We always pity the weakness of poor human nature, conquered and borne down, in spite of its struggles, by some overmastering passion, but find it impossible to forgive, even under such circumstances, a woman who forgets her vows to her husband, or the man that deserts the mother that nursed him. And such a case this was. The woman had left a kind and devoted husband, and the man, in order to enable him to elope with her, had robbed, it is said, a feeble and aged mother of about $2,500, her sole dependence, except the duty and affection which she might naturally expect from her son in her declining years. Even thus far, only, the story is sad enough to contemplate, for one cannot think of it without reflecting, at the same time, upon the sad, inevitable sequel which follows such a transgression—the keen and bitter remorse of the parties after sin has slaked itself in satiety, and both man and woman awaken to find themselves pariahs and outcasts, and disgusted with themselves and each other, think of the homes they have made wretched, of the friends they have outraged and deserted, and of the scorn they themselves have merited. And all this, too, but for a brief season of guilty enjoyment, even in the maddest ecstacies of which there was never any sense of security, but, on the contrary, an ever-present consciousness of evil and sin relentlessly pursuing them! A story like this, we say, would have been sad enough, if it had even had its ending at this point. But in the present instance there was a more melancholy sequel, and one which must have seemed to each of the parties involved the direst and swiftest fury of an avenging Providence. The public have already read the frightful horrors and sickening details of the collision between the steamers United States and America. We have given them here a hitherto unwritten chapter of secret sin, which was cut short by that shocking catastrophe just as it was emerging into open transgression. Among the names in the list of the "lost" by the wreck of the ill-fated steamer is to be found that of the young German merchant of whom we have here written. The equally guilty woman was among the rescued, and returned again to this city to live a stranger to her own family, to reflect how soon 'her sin has found her out,' and to repent in bitter agony a step which cost her at once her own happiness, her station in society, and the life of him for whom all was sacrificed. The facts as they were related to us are a text for the moralist, and we give them to the public, hoping that some one endowed with the gift will 'point the moral and adorn the tale.' For our own part, we care not to judge the living or the dead. It was a grievous sin, but grievously has it been atoned; and without peering into the grave to condemn the man, and forbearing to 'accuse' the woman, we may pity both the life that was lost and the life that was saved, for we know not which lot is the hardest to bear, that of the living or that of the dead."

## THE BANKS.

### Statement of their Condition Last Month.

The following is an exhibit of the average capital and deposits of the banking institutions of Louisville, with the amount of tax thereon, for the month of November, as submitted to Edgar Needham, Esq., Assessor of Internal Revenue for this district. It will be remembered that the statements of the national banks are made direct to Washington:

| Names of Banks. | Average Capital. | Average Deposits. | Total Tax. |
|---|---|---|---|
| German Security Bank | $ 89,700 | $ 94,600 | $ 76 80 |
| Bank of Kentucky | | 685,804 | 285 75 |
| German Ins. & Banking Co. | 188,050 | 242,978 | 158 76 |
| People's Bank of Kentucky | 526,600 | 201,776 | 303 49 |
| Western Ins. & Banking Co. | 175,000 | 170,299 | 144 15 |
| Bank of Louisville | 652,500 | 329,298 | 450 72 |
| Citizens' Bank | 364,800 | 527,164 | 371 44 |
| Commercial Bank | 500,000 | 84,294 | 243 45 |
| Franklin Bank | 50,000 | 37,317 | 36 38 |
| Louisville Ins. & Banking Co | 51,880 | 132,614 | 76 88 |
| Morton, Galt & Co | 15,000 | 94,153 | 45 48 |
| Masonic Savings Bank | 147,800 | 144,917 | 121 96 |
| Mechanics' Bank | 60,000 | 166,330 | 94 30 |
| John Schmidt & Co's | 100,000 | 196,487 | 131 93 |
| Tucker & Co | 40,000 | 36,521 | 31 89 |
| Western Financial Corp'tion | 591,250 | 224,121 | 339 73 |
| C. N. Warren & Co | 40,000 | 90,185 | 54 25 |
| Falls City Tobacco Bank | 410,000 | 241,993 | 271 70 |
| Merchants' Bank of K'n'cky | 300,000 | 488,930 | 337 50 |
| Northern Bank of Kent'cky | 525,000 | 228,054 | 314 08 |
| G. W. Norton & Co | 200,000 | 37,704 | 99 04 |
| Savings Bank of Louisville | 100,000 | 195,826 | 123 26 |

**The Opera House.**

In consequence of the undiminished popularity of "Humpty Dumpty," the management of the Opera House have effected an arrangement whereby that unfortunate and singularly lugubrious personage will remain with us for another week. To effect this arrangement the telegraph has been extensively manipulated. We are informed by the management that they intend to produce this week a variety of new tricks, new scenes, and new dances, including, among others, a full ballet upon skates. For the holiday season we cannot imagine anything that could be more attractive than the great and inimitable pantomime of Mr. Fox, while the efforts of the management to provide for our public the most poplar and attractive style of entertainment that is to be found in the country deserves and we hope will receive the liberal patronage of our play-going public.

**"To all Who Love Sweet Pretty Girls."**

This is the gushing dedication of a polka song entitled "Sweet Kentucky Girls," just from the music press of Louis Tripp, Jefferson street. The words are by "Young Yale" and the music by J. W. Parson Price. It is exquisitely arranged, and will no doubt have a great run.

**Coal in the Tenth Ward.**

The Councilmen in the Tenth Ward have appointed the following named gentlemen to distribute coal among the poor of that Ward: Davis & Hawkins, corner of Twelfth and Main; J. H. Tonstadt, corner of Eleventh and Maple; H. Schuchman, corner Eleventh and Grayson. The coal will be ready for distribution to-morrow morning.

**Quick Time.**

Messrs. Porter, Fairfax & Co. received from Perryville, Tenn., a landing on Tennessee river sixty miles above Danville, Tenn., twelve bales of cotton, shipped on Thursday, December 23d which reached Louisville and was placed on the market on Saturday morning, December 26th, being out only three days, including Christmas. The cotton came by the Tennessee River Packet Company to Danville, Tenn., and thence by the Memphis and Louisville railroad.

## THE COURTS.

### LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, PRESIDING JUDGE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 26, 1868.

The after-Christmas proceedings in this tribunal yesterday were as follows:

For drunkenness and disorderly conduct—Lewis Fisser, August Bowman, John Ballard, and Abner Hart, fined $15 each and held in $100 for six months; David Siber fined $3 and held in $100 for thirty days; John Ford, Samuel Abel, Geo. Diehl, Florian McCarty, Sebastian Duffy, and David Sullivan, fined $3 each; A. G. Kline fined $3 and held in $100 for sixty days; Henry Ritter and Dave Stewart, fined $5 each; George McClain fined $15 and held in $200 for twelve months; Lewis Bailey, Benj. Buchanan, John Callaher and wife, Robert O'Haron, Michael Berger, and Lizzie Smith, discharged.

Pat Green, assaulting John Haynes; continued until Monday.

Dan. Thomas, alias Miller, Henry Thomas, Wm. Henry, alias Green, and Pat. Hays, alias Miller, suspected felons; each required to give $1,000 bond for their good behavior twelve months.

J. W. Parker, shooting John Stewart: continued until Monday.

Ham. Parker and James Collins, cutting Cyrus Banks with intent to kill; $800 each to answer.

Henry Smoot, stealing clothing from John Stinson; $500 for six months.

Paul Bauzoloppi and John Paretta, robbing the store of Joseph Garcin; $800 each to answer.

Henry Hobbs, cutting Thomas Robinson; $200 to answer.

**BANKRUPTCY.**

Petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy were on yesterday filed by the following named parties, viz:

John M. Steele, from Mt. Sterling.
Wm. Jones, from Fleming county.
James Faulconer, from Boyd county.
Wm. P. Johnson, from Pike county.
Wm. G. Fleming, from Fleming county.
Jas. W. McIntosh, from Fleming county.
Alex. J. Triplett, from Fleming county.
Morris Bristow, from Montgomery county.
Jesse D. Yocum, from Montgomery county.
Alson T. Browning, from Meade county.
F. S. Ewing, from Warren county.
Thos. R. Shelton, from Mercer county.
Wm. C. Priest, from Henderson county.
R. O. Manion, from Todd county.
Jesse Russell, from Todd county.
Samuel Risley, Louisville.

Parties contemplating availing themselves of the bankrupt act should file their petitions on or before Thursday next. No discharge can be granted to those filing their petitions after Thursday next, unless their assets will pay fifty per centum of their indebtedness.

**Masonic Elections.**

The annual election of officers of the Masonic lodges took place last night. There are ten or eleven lodges in the city, but we have reports from the following only:

ROBINSON LODGE NO. 266.—D. McClure, W. M.; J. C. Robinson, S. W.; D. F. C. Weller, J. W.; T. H. Harrison, Secretary; F. Mestemacher, Treasurer; J. D. Barfield, S. D.; W. E. Pennington, J. D.; L. J. Wright, Tyler.

MT. ZION LODGE NO. 147.—John Hehl, W. M.; J. H. Kurkamp, S. W.; Charles H. Meyer, J. W.; Conrad Koch, Treasurer; Frank Abbott, Secretary; Acolph Keiser, S. D.; Peter Kellar, J. D.; H. Hudson, Tyler.

LOUISVILLE LODGE NO. 400.—A. H. Gardner, W. Master; George C. Buchanan, Sr. Warden; J. S. Barrett, Jr. Warden; J. M. S. McCorkle, Treasurer; R. B. Caldwell, Secretary; F. T. Fox, Sr. Deacon; F. B. Jones, Jr. Deacon; H. Hudson, Tyler.

LODGE OF ANTIQUITY NO. 113.—Hiram Bassett, Master; L. S. Bartlett, Sr. Warden; A. C. Ritchey, Jr. Warden; E. Richardson, Treasurer; James A. Sangston, Secretary; W. R. Harris, Sr. Deacon; A. G. Gooch, Jr. Deacon; N. B. Peck and John A. Turpin, Stewards; H. Hudson, Tyler.

MOUNT MORIAH LODGE NO. 106.—Jas. McIlvaney, Master; Henry Middendorf, Sr. Warden; G. W. Caruth, Jr. Warden; Henry Wehmhoff, Treasurer; Chas. E. Foley, Secretary; H. Hudson, Tyler.

CLARK LODGE NO. 51.—R. B. Sherridan, Master; J. Brent Fishback, Sr. Warden; R. A. Bell, Jr. Warden; Jas. Durringer, Treasurer; W. E. Woodruff, Secretary; H. Hudson, Tyler.

ABRAHAM LODGE NO. 8.—William J. Duncan, Master; Chas. E. Dunn, Sr. Warden; Samuel Roberts, Jr. Warden; Tarlton Arterburn, Treasurer; James McBurnie, Secretary; Smith Wingate, Sr. Deacon; Jacob Cramer, Jr. Deacon; H. Hudson, Tyler.

**Mortuary Report.**

HEALTH OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 26.

The following is a list of the deaths reported at the Health office for the week ending Dec. 26, 1868:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pneumonia | 8 | Heart Clot | 1 |
| Consumption | 8 | Measles | 1 |
| Still-born | 2 | Meningitis | 1 |
| Croup | 2 | Scrofula | 1 |
| Convulsions | 1 | Trismus Nascent | 1 |
| Old age | 2 | Valv. Dis. of the Heart | 1 |
| Asthma | 1 | Diarrhoea | 1 |
| | | Unknown | 10 |
| Total | | | 41 |

SEX.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 27 | Female | 14 |
| | | Total | 41 |

COLOR.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White | 28 | Black | 13 |
| | | Total | 41 |

NATIVITY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | 33 | Ireland | 5 |
| Germany | 2 | France | 1 |
| | | Total | 41 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under 3 years | 19 | 30 to 40 years | 3 |
| 3 to 6 years | 1 | 40 to 50 years | 3 |
| 6 to 10 years | 1 | 50 to 60 years | 2 |
| 10 to 20 years | 0 | 60 to 70 years | 1 |
| 20 to 30 years | 7 | 70 and over | 5 |
| | | Total | 41 |

Without medical attention 17

SAMUEL MANLY, M. D., Sec'y B. H.

**Real Estate Transfers.**

The following real estate transfers were made during the week ending Dec. 26, 1868:

| | |
|---|---|
| E. A. Gardner to F. W. Dickson, southwest corner of St. Catherine and Brook, 100 by 184 feet | $4,250 00 |
| B. C. Talbot to Robt. Matthews, Caldwell, between Brook and Floyd streets, 52½ by 166 feet | 3,850 00 |
| Simon Roser to Edmund Huck, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, in Henderson's Western addition | 1,500 00 |
| C. C. Smoot to Henry Dent, 64 acres in Jefferson county | 1,200 00 |
| Geo. M. Hider to C. M. Johnson, Dunesall street, between Ninth and Tenth, 35 by 156½ feet | 1,315 00 |
| Jas. Graves to H. W. Wilkes, Jr., Chestnut, near Twenty-third street, 159 by 200 feet | 3,000 00 |
| Fred. Meyer to John Fleck, Jefferson, between First and Second streets, 20 by 90 feet | 6,500 00 |
| Mary S. Gord to Jas. G. Stephens, 154 acres in Jefferson county | 4,621 40 |
| Richard Phillips to Geo. Kalncy 21½ acres | 5,590 00 |
| F. Hanks to J. P. Byrne, High street, 50 by 300 feet | 800 00 |
| E. A. Gardner to E. D. Gardner, St. Catherine, between First and Brook streets, 160 by 184 feet | 4,250 00 |
| A. Pennington to Russell Houston, 30 acres and 30 poles in Jefferson county | 18,000 00 |
| Russell Houston to Aaron Pennington, 2 acres in Jefferson county and lot on Eighth street, 18 by 170 feet | 20,500 00 |
| F. W. Hawes to John Skidmore, 5 by 200 feet, Market, between Campbell and Wenzel streets | 75 00 |
| F. D. Morgan to Wm. Verbryck, St. Catherine, between First and Second Streets, 30 by 170 feet | 1,350 00 |

**Marriage Licenses.**

The following are the marriage licenses issued by the Clerk of the Jefferson County Court for the week ending December 24, 1868:

Joseph C. Britt to Lucy A. Wills.
Christian Rapp to Carrie Smith.
Dominikus Kaltenbacher to Sarah Dill.
Louis Kinstler to Mollie Franck.
Francis Coyle to Isabella Trainer.
Meinrad Schnueringer to Maria A. Kamer.
John W. Garner to Theodosia Riffe.
J. Oscar Howard to Florence Riffe.
V. V. Cochran to Mandy A. King.
D. S. Green to Mary E. Brown.
Wager Swayne to Ellen Harris.
Benjamin Kramer to Annie Doll.
Thos. W. Green to Helen Hall.
Wm. B. Bush to Carrie Sinber.
Samuel H. Debo to Alice Bailey.
Wm. B. Jones to Sallie E. Gentry.
F. H. Whitesides to Lou Kirby.
James Fackler to Cenia S. H. Sanderson.
Frederick Strathman to Louise Buchert.
Henry W. Kemper to Mollie E. Simpson.
Erasmus McGinnis to Emily Mercer.
John Samuel to Mary Eale.
Levi Arnold to Anna R. Harrison.
Stephen Schambach to Nancy J. Bush.
Geo. Rinker to Caddie Earick.

**Patents.**

The following is a list of patents granted to Southern and Western inventors for the week ending December 26, 1868:

KENTUCKY.
John H. Almond, Louisville, bed bottom.

TENNESSEE.
C. McInturff, Greenville, car coupling.

INDIANA.
Edwin Seely, Elkhart, machine for sacking potatoes.
J. Hogeland, Indianapolis, clothes rack.

GEORGIA.
G. W. Cooper, Ogeechee, plowshare.

## "HUMPTY DUMPTY."

### Another Note from the Manager of the Funny Show.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LOUISVILLE OPERA HOUSE, Dec. 26, 1868.

In your comments upon my reply to the statement in your issue of the 25th inst., you appear to misapprehend entirely the point at issue. As you say, I denied none of the allegations made, they being in strict accordance with the facts. My only objection to the article in question was in the use of the name—"Humpty Dumpty"—that being the name borne by Tony Denier in the performance, and never used by any other person outside of New York or Philadelphia. The party thrashed may have received only what he deserved (or, as I am inclined to think, even less); but he is not, and never could be, "Humpty Dumpty." As to the status of a "hanger-on," I can only say that by that name "we" denominate any and every one who has at any time been connected with a troupe, but who sticks to it even after he has been discharged, and every connection he may have had with it has been dissolved. I cannot conceive it possible that you have any wish to injure the reputation of any pains-taking and meritorious actor, and therefore hope that you will give this a place in your valuable columns.

Respectfully, ALEX. FISHER,
Business Manager Humpty Dumpty Troupe.

☞ One of Lord Derby's field-marshals is dead—Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, G. C. B. He was 89 years of age, and was senior officer of the Royal Artillery. Born in 1779, he entered the artillery in 1795. He specially distinguished himself in the Peninsula. He was present at the action of the Coa, battle of Busaco, Redinha (wounded in the shoulder), Foz d'Arouce (wounded in the leg), battle of Fuentes d'Onor, sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz (dangerously wounded in the head), action at Castrajon, capture of forts at and battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid and the Retiro, battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees, and several other engagements. He also served in the celebrated campaign of 1815, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. In recognition of his services he was made Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and received the Order of St. Anne of Russia.

## CITY FEATURES.

**The Great Candy House.**

In passing along Market street, between Third and Fourth, our citizens cannot have failed to notice that the clerks, candy-makers, and even the principals in the confectionery of C. G. Block & Co., have been busy night and day since the approach of the holidays. This firm have done more business in their branch this season than ever before, a fact which contradicts the ill-timed assertion that the Christmas trade this year has been unwontedly dull. In view of the tremendous rush upon their establishment, Messrs. Block & Co. are obliged to ask that their city and country customers give them a few days in which to reconstruct their premises.

**City Parcel Express.**

Messrs. Allen & Bayliss, active, energetic, and enterprising young men, recently from Memphis, have just perfected arrangements which have occupied them for several weeks, and will to-morrow put in operation their Parcel Express—a new thing in Louisville, but which has proved a grand success in Memphis, where it has been thoroughly tried. Messrs. A. & B. will have in use twenty-five hand-carts, and they propose to deliver packages of all kinds in all parts of the city safely and expeditiously, and at very low rates. Our people will no doubt find it to their interest to encourage the enterprise.

☞ It will be seen by the advertisement, that, according to a provision of the will of the late Wm. Garvin, his interest in the firm of Garvin, Bell & Co. will remain, and the business will continue to be conducted under the old firm name. Mr. Robt. Russell and Mr. John T. Fisher, the active members, who are well and most favorably known as gentlemen of large business experience, will hereafter have direction of the affairs of this old, popular, and stanch house, and they are fully competent to sustain the high reputation it has so long enjoyed.

☞ Fitch & Lindsey advertise weather strips this morning. This article deserves the attention of all.

## THIRD ARMY CORPS.

### Meeting of the Surviving Officers To-night at Delmonico's—Sketch of the History of the Corps.

[From the N. Y. Times. 23d.]

At Delmonico's, this evening, the surviving officers of the old Third Army Corps meet in social gathering under their first commander, Major General Heintzelman, who acts as president on this occasion. No organized corps, during our great civil war, suffered as much the brunt of battle as did the Third. It was one of the earliest in the field, and its history is entirely identified with that of the Grand Army of the Potomac. It was one of the latest to yield to consolidation, until the great losses that it suffered rendered it necessary for the Government to attach the remnants to other corps; yet its members still wore the diamond badge and refused to wear any other.

Its history commenced with the advance of McClellan's army on the Peninsula. In front of the earthworks at Yorktown, Major General Heintzelman, its commander, pitched his tent, as his headquarters, far in advance of his corps, and, previous to the evacuation of Yorktown, had been shelled out of his quarters several times; but the danger never allowed the brave old soldier to remove his tent to the rear, as it was his desire to keep closer to the front. To his corps belonged the honor of being the first to enter the abandoned entrenchments of the enemy, and to one of his regimental commanders, Colonel W. H. Brewster, the merit of raising the first flag over the evacuated town. Pursuing the retreating enemy, the gallant Hooker pressed them hard, and was first to bring the rebel column to a stand at Williamsburg. For nearly eight hours Hooker fought with his division three to one of his number, until relieved by the intrepid Kearney in the afternoon. Col. Nelson Taylor, afterward General, commanded the Excelsior brigade during the action, which resulted in the defeat of the rebels, with a loss, however, to the two divisions of nearly 2,500 men put *hors de combat*. An incident connected with the fight might here be mentioned: Gen. Heintzelman discovered a lot of musicians, part of a band, some distance to the rear, near the Williamstown road, and, with his own peculiar voice, asked what they were doing there. Not receiving a satisfactory reply, he ordered them to the front, within musket range, and then, in a vehement manner, desired them to play away. The leader asked what tune he should play, and Heintzelman shouted out: "Play Yankee Doodle, Hail Columbia, or anything you please." The result of this movement was that our little force, which was beginning to show some slight symptoms of wavering in the face of superior numbers, became electrified with the unexpected music, and returned to the combat, which they renewed with redoubled vigor. On the farther advance up the Peninsula, the battle of Fair Oaks was fought. On that famous Saturday, Casey's and Couch's divisions were driven back, losing their camp equipage and suffering great loss. Gen. Heintzelman then removed his corps to protect the retreat. On the following morning (Sunday) the Excelsior Brigade was the first to enter the field under the command of Gen. Dan. E. Sickles. Gen. Hooker, and the brave Kearney, with their respective forces, were also on the ground. This was Sickles' first fight, and right nobly did he inaugurate the record that the close of the war has left him. Heintzelman, Kearney, Hooker and Sickles were sanguine that day that they could take Richmond, but were sadly disappointed and annoyed at McClellan's order allowing them only to recover the ground lost by Casey's and Couch's divisions. Richmond, as they thought, was right within their grasp until peremptory orders obliged them to curb their brave and dashing spirits.

Previous to the "change of base" the corps was continually engaged, skirmishing with the enemy night and day, and hundreds of gallant soldiers lost their lives in these unprofitable and inglorious attacks. When the right wing of the army was broken and in full retreat, it devolved upon the Third Army Corps to protect the change of base to Harrison's Landing. On the concentration of the rebel forces at Malvern Hills, it fell to the lot of the Third Corps to receive the furious onslaughts made by the enemy. During this time the leader of the army sought a better field of operations on board the iron-clad Galena. This was, indeed, the dark hour of the Potomac army; and only to the superhuman efforts of both officers and men are we to credit the grand stand made in spite of all previous disaster, and who in the ever gloomy hour retrieved themselves and inflicted serious loss on their hitherto triumphant enemy. Gen. Sickles on this occasion very highly distinguished himself and received the approbation of every man in his command. And the iron-clad Galena was protecting our then Commander-in-Chief, the little town of the same name was giving us a hero who was to lead the remnants of this old corps to victory and to peace.

At Chantilly, Second Bull Run and Bristow Station, while under Pope's command, the corps again suffered heavy losses, and Kearney met his death. At Fredericksburg they again covered themselves with glory. At Chancellorsville they saved the whole army from annihilation, and drove back Stonewall Jackson, but unfortunately lost the gallant Gen. Hiram J. Berry, and Whipple was mortally wounded. Again, at Gettysburg, as history hereafter will vouch for, the "Third" turned a comparative defeat into a complete victory. This battle has been considered as the most decisive of the campaign, as it prevented the rebels from again carrying the war into the Northern States. Up to the close of the war, the members of the old corps, although losing their individuality as a corps organization, on account of consolidation, distinguished themselves in every battle, and were continually engaged in active service until the surrender of Gen. Lee.

The meeting to-night is called for the purpose of reviving old associations, and to bring the officers together in social union, so that the brave men who stood shoulder to shoulder in time of war should be equally as stanch and steadfast friends and companions in time of peace. The best possible results are expected from the gathering to-night, and it is only due to brave men of so illustrious a record that their movements in peace should be as successful and beneficial to themselves as were their efforts in war so gloriously crowned with the triumph of the Union.

## THE TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

### Austin and Brenham to be Joined.

[From the Houston Telegraph, 17.]

Mr. W. H. Morgan, of Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, one of the most efficient and accomplished engineers of the North, has effected a conditional contract, but awaiting contingencies in New York City, for the construction of the western branch of the Central Railroad from Brenham to Austin.

Mr. Morgan's reputation as a first class railroad engineer identified with the construction of some of the first roads in the Middle States, combined with his urbanity as a gentleman, and his high moral worth, induces us to hope that he may complete his arrangements to identify his future with the grand railroad system opening up in this Southwestern region. The west branch of 85 miles will cost $6,000,000. Half paid down upon estimates as constructed, and one-half the net earnings of the section as completed, affords one of the most lucrative contracts in the United States. An outlay of some $200,000, by contractors, would realize a return in two years, allowing eighteen months for completion, of a net profit of that amount on the whole work.

The majority of the Central Board are now in New York, and our friend, Paul Bremond, one of the most efficient of the board, left yesterday for the North and perhaps Europe, to aid in the perfection of arrangements to extend the main trunk rapidly to Red river. The company can, since capital is reassured by the quiet which prevails, obtain what capital they want, and we are assured, it is the intention of this enterprising company to push their work vigorously forward to Red river at once.

## MR. SHANNON.

### The Oldest Man in America.

[From the Searcy (Ark.) Record.]

A Mr. Shannon, a native of the Emerald Isle, born in the year 1749, making him, in this good year of our Lord, 1868, one hundred and nineteen years old, passed through this city on Sunday last, on foot, on his way to Texas. Col. Mosely, with whom he stayed on Saturday night, says he has the appearance in the face, at a glance, of being sixty-five or seventy years old, and remarkably hale and stout for his age. Upon a closer inspection, however, he appears to be so far beyond that Col. Mosely doubts not his statement of his age. His hair and beard are as white as cotton, both of which he wears very long, which gives him a grave appearance. He is a man of fine appearance, quite intelligent, and a very courteous gentleman—indeed, the fine old Irish gentleman. He is a brick and stone mason by occupation, and carries his trowel with him to do any little job of work he may meet with while on his way to Texas. A friend at our elbow suggests that he is going to Texas to spend a decade or so of years, thinking, perhaps, that that country offers better inducements to enterprising young men than the older States.

☞ Butler doesn't see the propriety of going to the expense of a marble statue of Stevens. The Doctor has a cast in his eye which he thinks will do quite as well and be cheaper.

## River News.

**BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | GEN. LYTLE | 4 P. M. |
| New Orleans | ROBT BURNS | 12 M. |
| Nashville | ROBT MOORE | 5 P. M. |
| Tenn. River | ABEONA | 10 A. M. |

**ARRIVALS—December 26.**

Rob't Moore, Cin. / Wild Duck, St. Louis.
Tarascon, Henderson.

**DEPARTURES—December 26.**

None.

**BOATS IN PORT.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Palestine, Portland. | Le Clair No. 2, city wharf. |
| Louisiana, Portland. | Tempest, city wharf. |
| New York, city wharf. | Jno. Lumsden, city wharf. |
| Blue Wing, city wharf. | Gen. Lytle, city wharf. |
| Gen Buell, city wharf. | P. W. Strader, Portland. |
| Rose Hite, Portland. | Tarascon, Portland. |
| Rob't Moore, city wharf. | Wild Duck, city wharf. |

THE RIVER was rising slowly yesterday, with 6 feet 5 inches water in the canal, 4 feet 5 inches water in the chute and 3 feet 5 inches on the rocks last evening. The river is still filled with heavy ice and navigation is suspended for the present. There was not a single departure yesterday, and but three arrivals. The General Lytle will leave for Cincinnati to-day if there is a possibility of getting through. The weather moderated considerably yesterday. Snow commenced falling before daylight and continued throughout the day. Business was almost entirely suspended.

The Robert Moore, which left Cincinnati Thursday evening, arrived here yesterday morning. She reports the ice very heavy above, and was compelled to lay up for some hours at Six-mile Island. She will leave at 6 A. M. to-day, passing over the falls.

The Tarascon arrived from Henderson yesterday and has laid up for the present. She reports meeting very heavy ice below and was compelled to build a crib to enable her to get through. No boats will be sent out in this line until navigation is less risky.

The Robert Burns is advertised to leave for New Orleans to-day.

The Abeona is reported to have left Cincinnati Friday evening and is announced to leave here for Tennessee river to-day.

None of the boats advertised to leave yesterday departed, the masters, with the caution characteristic of Louisville, not caring to venture while navigation is so difficult, although they had good trips aboard. They will leave at the earliest practicable moment.

Capt. Milt. Akin, of the LeClaire, requests us to say that his steamer will leave for Tennessee river as soon as there is a reasonable prospect of getting through. He notified shippers that he would receive no more freight at present. Capt. J. Morgan Smith is her chief clerk.

The Robert Moore received here yesterday 10 tons of Government freight, 100 barrels of cement and a lot of furniture, and has engagements for 550 bales of hay below.

The P. W. Strader, fearing to venture out in the ice yesterday, concluded to lay over until Thursday, at which time she will leave for New Orleans.

The shaft of the Louisiana did not come down on the Gen. Lytle, as reported. The St. Charles will bring it down.

The Tennessee, from Memphis, was due here last night, and the Emma Floyd, from Nashville, is due to-day.

The Wild Duck and barges, from St. Louis, arrived yesterday, and will lay up here for the present. She brought 1,000 bales of hemp and 841 sacks of rye for this port. She had a hard struggle with the ice. The Captain reports the river almost impassable at the Narrows, as the ice extends from shore to shore, and is very thick and firm.

The steamer Huntsman, from Columbus, Ga., freighted with cotton, sunk in the Chattahoochee river at Wright's bend. It is said to be doubtful whether she can be raised.

The wharf-boat Elenora Carroll, now lying at Cairo, has been purchased from Halliday & Bro., and will be taken to St. Louis for the use of the St. Louis and Vicksburg line of packets. It is of the newest and most convenient pattern.

The Jonas Powell is advertised for sale by the U. S. Marshall of West Virginia. She will be sold on the 1st day of January, 1869, at Mt. Pleasant.

There is to be a convention of the friends of the proposed ship canal between the lakes and the Mississippi, to be held in Peoria on or about the 30th inst. The call is in circulation along the line of the Illinois river, and will be issued in a few days.

**River Telegrams.**

PITTSBURG, Dec. 26.—River 8 feet ten inches and falling. Weather cold. Mercury 26½.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 26.—River stationary, with 40 inches on Harpeth shoals. Snow this morning, with a promise of rain to-night. The Fanny Brandeis has arrived from Evansville.

CAIRO, Dec. 26.—Port List—Minneola, from Memphis, 8 P. M.; Antelope, from Hickman to Cairo, 9 P. M.; Mary Houston, from Louisville to New Orleans, 7 A. M.; Quickstep, Evansville and return, 12 M.; Glasgow, from St. Louis to New Orleans, 2 P. M.; Luminary, from St. Louis to Vicksburg, 2 P. M. River rose 5 inches. Weather cloudy. Four inches of snow fell last night.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.—The Sam J. Hale arrived from Memphis. Departed—The Argosy for New Orleans, and Silver Moon for Memphis. The weather has moderated; mercury 35. The snow has been falling all day. Business on the landing is dull. River is full of ice and navigation nearly suspended. River rising slowly, with 17 feet 9 inches in channel.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 26.—Weather cloudy. Three inches of snow fell this morning. River falling steadily. Departed last night—Rubicon for Vicksburg, McIntosh and Lexington for New Orleans. To-day—Dexter for New Orleans, Clifton for Cincinnati, Bermuda for Arkansas river. In port—Silver Cloud No. 2, Argonaut, and Coosa. Heavy fog on the river to-night.

**From Our Exchanges.**

The Pittsburg Commercial of Friday says:

The intense cold weather was entirely too much for steamboating. The steamers announced have come to the sensible conclusion that it would be better to lay in port than to be piled up in the ice along the way. The Allegheny was running full of the heaviest kind of ice, and hourly growing more powerful.

The Evansville Journal of Friday says:

The Mary Houston, Captain Dunham's new boat, arrived at eight o'clock last night, with a fair trip and added a large amount of freight here, and could have got much more had she remained until the morning, but Captain Dunham wisely thought it best to get out of the ice. She is a regular beauty, with an elegantly finished and furnished cabin, and large, airy staterooms. We were sorry to find Harry Walker, her excellent chief clerk, somewhat out of health, but hope he will soon be all right again. Nick Pennington looks as sound as a dollar.

On Sunday morning last the Robert Fulton left Louisville, having in tow six boats loaded with coal, most of them drawing seven feet. She brought them all through safe and without touching bottom, which is considered quite a feat considering the stage of the river.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says:

At the request of parties representing the Cincinnati and Louisville Mail Line Company a meeting of the underwriters on the steamboat United States was held at the office of the Western Insurance Company on Monday last. At this meeting the representative of the owners of the United States proposed to the insurance companies to take the wreck at the valuation of disinterested parties, chosen as usual in such cases; or, if this proposition is declined, to sell the wreck as it now lies on the ways of the Marine Railway in this city, at the same time stating that the expense of keeping the wreck on the ways necessitated prompt action. To this proposition the insurance companies responded that as they were underwriters against the loss only they had doubts as to their liability, and, without admitting or denying anything, they declined to respond to the proposition of the owners of the United States as presented at that time. The meeting then appointed a committee of three of its own members to take legal advice and report to an adjourned meeting before taking any further action in the premises. Another meeting was held on Wednesday, upon the call of the committee, and at which were present the Cincinnati underwriters on both the United States and America, and at which the committee made report of their action as to taking legal advice. It is understood that the owners of the steamboats have consulted with Messrs. Lincoln, Smith & Warnock, Messrs. Hoadly, Jackson & Johnson, and Judge Stanley Matthews, and that the underwriters have consulted with Judge Gholson and Judge Tilden. There may be some variety of opinion among the insurance companies as to the particular points upon which they deny liability, but as a body they have not taken any action further than to ward securing competent legal advice as to whether they are in any way liable.

Christmas was universally observed throughout the city and along the levee yesterday, all the stores and business houses being closed. Several steamers were discharging cargoes, but we did not observe a dray-load being hauled to any of the boats. There was not a single departure during the day, owing to the heavy running ice, many of the cakes extending from shore to shore. Several steamers will depart to-day, ice permitting, including the Abeona, for Tennessee river; Silver Moon, for Memphis; and the Robert Burns, for New Orleans. Last winter the Silver Moon was famous as the "Ice King," and, we suppose, Captain Ben. Merrielees will put her through again with flying colors and additional laurels.

Mr. George Sullivan, aged fifty-seven years, father of Pilot John Sullivan, of the Cincinnati and St. Louis trade, died at the residence of his son, in this city, last evening. The deceased has been blind for about twenty years. The funeral takes place to-morrow morning, from 66 East Pearl street. The remains will be interred in Spring Grove.

The Louisiana's new shaft was shipped on the St. Charles, last evening, for Louisville. The St. Charles will probably leave to-day.

The Gazette of the same date says:

We note a fact this morning that did not occur at any time last winter, viz: that no packet for Louisville departed yesterday.

The St. Louis Dispatch says:

The severe cold weather of the past thirty-six hours, to use a boarding-house phrase, has made "hash" of steamboating. The river this morning is running full of new made ice, which, however, is not yet sufficiently heavy to suspend operations with Southern bound boats. Should it continue as cold a day longer the ice will be very heavy, and altogether unnavigable for steamboats.

The wise forethought of our enterprising citizen, Captain Joseph Brown, almost prevents the possibility of an entire close up in the harbor, no matter how cold the weather may prove. Whenever there is a likelihood of the ice blocking up he has the powerful ram Vindicator ready to operate in keeping a clear channel. The cold snap two weeks since proved her efficiency in the business, and established the fact that she is equal to the task of preventing a thorough blockade at this point.

## GEN. R. E. LEE.

### An Interesting Letter from Him on the Importance of the Virginia Valley Railroad.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

OFFICE OF THE VALLEY RAILROAD,
STAUNTON, VA., Dec. 22, 1868.

*Editors Baltimore Sun:* Botetourt county votes a subscription of two hundred thousand dollars to the Valley Railroad by a vote of 748 for to 145 against it. I inclose you a copy of the letter of Gen. R. E. Lee in regard to the railroad, which please publish in your next issue, and oblige M. G. HARMAN.

The following is the letter of Gen. Lee:

LEXINGTON, VA., Dec. 17, 1868.

MY DEAR COLONEL—I am glad to learn from your letter of the 15th that the prospect for the early construction of the railroad from Harrisonburg to Salem is so favorable. It is a work of great importance to the fertile region through which it will pass. Besides enabling the farmers to send to market their staple crops with greater ease and profit, it will render valuable many products of the farm, orchard and garden which now, for want of proper facilities, cannot reach a market, and in addition will greatly enhance the value of the farm itself. It will also open the rich mining interests of the upper part of the Valley, and will afford an avenue by which capital and labor may be introduced for the development of manufactures. The almost unanimous vote of Rockbridge county to subscribe four hundred thousand dollars to the road, proves its importance in the eyes of its citizens.

If the rich county of Augusta will give an equal sum, and the counties of Roanoke and Botetourt each half that amount, it ought to insure the early construction of the road. Railroads have become essential to the growth and prosperity of a country. Any section beyond their reach and influence is looked upon as cut off from the rest of the community. They are as necessary now as common roads were a generation ago.

I believe that the advantages which will flow from this railroad, when completed, will more than compensate our people for all the money they may spend in its construction, and will justify its energetic prosecution in the face of all the difficulties by which we are surrounded. The greater our difficulties the greater the necessity for continued effort to overcome them. They are not insurmountable and will surely yield before prudence and energy.

With my earnest wishes for the speedy completion of the road, I am very respectfully and truly yours, R. E. LEE.

Col. M. G. Harman, President of the Valley Railroad.

## Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1868.

A METALLIC CURRENCY.—It is probably worth while at this juncture to read with some care what is said about specie payments—currency, whether paper or metallic—particularly when the articles bearing upon these questions bear the impress of thought and are calculated to throw new light upon subjects which are now, by common consent, invested with more than usual importance. In a recent issue the New York Mercantile Journal deprecated shackling the progress of the country in material wealth and prosperity by an attempt to raise $250,000,000 of gold wherewith to resume specie payment. In a subsequent issue we find an article in which statistics of English history are examined with much care for the purpose of proving that a metallic currency does not possess the stability claimed for it by the adherents of that system, especially when allied to paper money. It says:

At the first dawn of Anglo-Saxon history, copper and iron were used as a means of facilitating barter, but in the previous records of other nations we find different methods employed for that purpose. Salt, shells, wood, and leather have in many instances formed the basis of appraisements, but the most ancient was the evaluation by means of cattle. Without reverting to scriptural writings we find that such was the custom in Homer's time, as that poet states that the armor of Diomede cost nine oxen, while that of Glaucus was worth one hundred. Iron was in use among the Spartans, and copper among the ancient Romans. But as the nations progressed in civilization, gold and silver were gradually adopted as money by the richer communities. At the conquest we find that the basis of circulation was in weight of pure metal; thus the pound sterling was not a coin, but a pound weight of silver of sterling fineness, and such was also the case with the French livre, even in Charlemagne's time.

Pennies contained a penny-weight of silver, and reckoned, as in these days, 240 to the pound. A pound of silver was then divided into 20 shillings, and now is coined into 62 shillings, a depreciation to 30 per cent. of the former value of a shilling, which fact disposes effectually of the arguments as to the stability of a metallic currency. It must be remembered also that in every European country the rulers have had recourse at different times to a debasement of the currency by an increase in the alloy, that has still more unsettled values, and no more efficient method of raising funds was known in the middle ages than to call in the currency by its weight in ordinary gold and reissuing it at an ordinary debased value. If we turn to gold we find similar variations, thus the pound troy of gold was then coined into fourteen sovereigns, whereas now the same amount of metal makes upwards of forty-six. It is true that the alloy in coinage has also differed, but not in any way sufficiently to account for this depreciation. The usual method of evaluing gold in Great Britain is founded on an ideal pound of twenty-four parts, called carats. Thus, when gold is entirely free from alloy it is said to be of twenty-four carats; the English sovereign has two carats of alloy, and is denominated as twenty-two carats gold, and jewelry is made of every degree of fineness, and from eighteen carats downwards. To add to this instability in the value of the precious metals, we find that the comparative appraisements of gold and silver are constantly changing. Under the Plantagenets, one pound of twenty-four carat gold was worth about twelve pounds of sterling silver, but under the Tudors, gold depreciated in value, to 1 in 10, whereas in our days it is about as 1 to 15. The stability of gold is now due in a great degree to the action of the Bank of England, which allows a fixed sum per ounce, but that can but influence its nominal value, for it is generally admitted that the purchasing power of a fixed quantity of gold or silver has seriously decreased in our own times. Should therefore the present explorations for these precious metals prove still more successful than they have recently been, we must expect a steady depreciation in the mercantile value of gold and silver. If the precious metals were demonetized, the markets would be glutted with a metal adapted principally to ornaments and jewelry, and the fall in their values as articles of merchandise that would then take place cannot now fully be appreciated.

Can a currency be deemed sound, when based upon such a delusive foundation? What is the intrinsic value of all coinage, gold, silver or copper? It is well known that money made of the latter metals are tokens in every country, mere promises to pay on the part of the Government that issues them. Shall we place ourselves still more in the power of European capitalists by forcing a resumption of specie payment, to the detriment of our prosperity? Our bonds are held largely abroad, and in case of a monetary crisis in Europe, all the money resources of our country would be at once strained to satisfy the demands of these bondholders, and we should be crippled for years to come. As it is, gold is now, with us, a mere article of barter, and under a speculative inquiry its value will rise, as would be the case with any other merchandise; and this saved us from being involved in the panic that so severely tried the British financial system two years since.

In regard to a mixed currency of gold and paper money, we have heretofore written at considerable length, and we again ask the partisans of such a currency to what nation are we to look for a successful issue to the experiment? Has it succeeded in France, Austria or Russia, or indeed with any prominent nationality? No. Then why should we bow down to theories which have been repeatedly proven erroneous? Great Britain's vaunted financial agency, the Bank of England (a private corporation but authorized issuers of legal tender notes), should, according to history, forcibly dispel the illusion of the practicability of a mixed currency; for in 1696 the bank failed; in 1745 it was reduced to the expedient of paying in shillings and sixpences, to gain time to realize some of its assets; in 1797 it suspended, and its notes became so depreciated that in 1814 they were at 25 per cent. discount, and since then the conditions of its charter have been frequently violated, in order to carry it over the crisis in which its solvency has been endangered. Are we bound to follow such an example? No; but there is in connection with its charter a proviso that should indicate for us a diametrically opposed solution. If England had loaned to other nations the useless metal the bank in question is bound to keep in its coffers, at compound interest, in one century she could have paid off her national debt.

THE LAW OF TRADE-MARKS.—Two decisions in equity have quite recently been made in Philadelphia, by Judge Allison, relating to matters of general interest, and especially to manufacturing and trading communities. The cases to which we allude grew out of disputes as to the use of certain signs, symbols, names, marks or devices of the kind usually called "trade-marks." In one case, the alleged trade-mark was a mere symbol or device, without any accompanying words or name to indicate the origin or ownership of the goods marked; and in the other it was certain words, constituting a name or designation, descriptive of one establishment or person exclusively. The Philadelphia Ledger says:

In both cases it was alleged by the plaintiffs that the "marks" were used without right by the defendants, to the pecuniary loss and injury of the plaintiffs, and the court was asked to enjoin the defendants against further use of the marks by the defendants. In the first case the injunction was refused, and in the other it was granted, and the principles upon which these seemingly opposite decisions were made, are such as should be kept in mind by all persons who adopt trade-marks, and who hope to establish a valuable right or property in them.

The first case was that of Ferguson Brothers, manufacturers of a superior article of bleached and dyed cotton drillings, upon which they have placed for many years a label bearing the letter "H," surrounded by lines and ornamental tracings, but with nothing else upon it but the letters "No." for numbers and "yds." for yards. This they alleged and proved was used by the Davol Mills and others, whom they desired to have restrained from such use by injunction. There is a good deal of law on the subject in the books, some of it drawing very nice distinctions, and some of it rather conflicting. Judge Allison, however, laid down the principles applicable to this case as one of a class very clearly. The law will protect any acquired property in a trade-mark, but the device so claimed must be a trade-mark within the legitimate scope and meaning of that term. To be such it must, in connection with its other uses, designate origin or ownership, or point out the article, fabric, or thing to which it is affixed, as owned, made, manufactured or sold by the party claiming ownership of the mark, or in some clear and unmistakable way connecting the mark with the name, style or place of business of the claimant. This is held to be necessary as a protection to the community, for otherwise an inferior or spurious article with a genuine trade mark of a superior article, could be fraudulently imposed on purchasers. The absence of any such certain means of connecting the device placed upon their goods by the plaintiffs, with the plaintiffs themselves, or their place of manufacture or sale, compelled the court to refuse the relief they asked against the defendants. Their case seems to be a hard one, for the Judge appeared to have no doubt that their mark, such as it was, had been unfairly though not unlawfully imitated.

The other case was a dispute as to the right to use the words "Colton Dental Rooms" on a sign and on business cards. The defendant in this case had formerly been in business with the plaintiff, and, after separating from him, had put up a sign bearing the words, "formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms," the latter words being in large letters, so as to be readable at a distance, while the other words were small and legible at short distances only. Similar uses of the words were made on the business cards of the defendant. On the side of the plaintiff it was claimed that this peculiar use of the words was calculated to deceive the public into the belief that the place of business of the defendant was the "Colton Dental Rooms," as those words being large would be the only ones noticed by ordinary observers; and this he alleged would be an injury to his rights and business. For the defendant, it was urged that such use of the words was only designed to notify the public that he had separated from the plaintiff's place of business. There have been somewhat conflicting rulings in cases of this class. Here the "mark," or words used, were clearly indicative of the origin or ownership of a particular business, though the words were used in a peculiar way. The general doctrine is, that if the form or manner in which the words or marks are used is calculated to mislead the bulk of the unwary public, or if the marks or words of the defendant have so close a resemblance to the plaintiff's as to deceive the unwary, the courts will interfere by injunction for the protection of the plaintiff. It has been held, however, in some cases that the courts should not interfere by injunction where ordinary attention would enable the purchaser or customer to discriminate between the words or marks employed. Judge Allison, in this case, adhered to the general doctrine, and it is certainly the safest for the public. In this particular class of cases, it has been ruled that when the words "formerly" or "successors to" are placed on a sign in lettering so small as to escape casual observation, they are in most cases fraudulent, and can be restrained by injunction. The injunction in the present case was granted by Judge Allison to the extent of requiring the defendant to use such lettering on his cards and sign as would make the fact of his separation from the "Colton Dental Rooms" as conspicuous or as easily read as those words themselves.

LEGAL TENDER.—Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., of New York, in the circular letter of the 15th inst., remarks as follows with reference to the probable effect of a decision by the Supreme Court declaring the legal tender act unconstitutional:

Some uneasiness has been caused through intimations of a probability that the Supreme Court may declare the legal tender act unconstitutional. Whatever might be the terms of the decision as to contracts made since the passing of the act, an opinion adverse to its constitutionality would have a most serious bearing upon the operations of the National Treasury and of the banks. In the absence of an adequate supply of any other form of currency, United States notes might still temporarily pass, with very great inconvenience, in the retail transactions of trade at a constantly varying depreciation; but they could be no longer available for the larger contracts of commerce. The treasury would be compelled by the inadequacy of its stock of gold to continue suspension upon its note obligations, including not only $356,000,000 of notes, but also $28,000,000 of 3 per cent. certificates, and could do nothing toward retiring those obligations beyond offering to convert them into a long bond, the market value of which would determine the value of the notes and certificates. Under these circumstances, the banks would fail to procure gold from the treasury, as an adequate basis of reserve and for the purposes of payments; and, being unable to satisfy either their depositors or note-holders, would be driven into suspension, and, in the case of the younger and weaker institutions, into liquidation. The derangement thus produced would be all the more serious from the fact of Congress being unable to provide any relief through the substitution of some other form of legal tender. Of course, the result of such a condition of things must be utter disorganization in every branch of finance and trade, and a complete prostration of the business of the country; until, through a painful process of public economy, we were enabled for a time to keep our Pacific product of gold at home or to attract specie from Europe, to an extent adequate to serve as the basis of a contracted system of banking. It is not yet conclusively apparent how the opinions of the several judges of the supreme court stand upon this question; but should there be a majority against the constitutionality of the act, it is to be presumed that, out of regard to the public consequences of the decision, the court would postpone the delivery of judgment until Congress had the opportunity of restoring the specie basis by some less violent process; although it must be admitted that it is difficult to conceive how resumption could be maintained after a decision which would leave us no other lawful money than gold; for the present supply of coin in the country cannot be deemed sufficient for the three-fold purpose of circulation, bank reserve and the now large transactions of the Treasury, which require an average balance on hand of not less than $40,000,000.

### OUR OWN MARKET REPORTS.

**Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, but in wheat, corn, and oats a brisk business was checked by the higher views of holders and the close was unsettled.

PROVISIONS—All hog products very flat. Pork closed $26 75@27 on the spot; $27@27 25 seller January and February. The sales of lard for future delivery were merely for February at 17c. Bacon unsettled. Shippers take advantage of the downward turn and reduce their bids.

GROCERIES—Rio coffee steady at 13¾@17¼c, gold. Sugar dull for fair to good; grocery 11½@12c.

SWINE—Firm at 9½@9¾c, with some holding higher.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, December 26—P. M.

The money market was quite close during the morning, when the rates for call were 7 per cent currency, 7 gold and 7 currency with commissions of 1-32@⅛ per cent for the 2 days. Loans were made at 7 per cent currency with ½ per cent commission for ten days and ⅜ per cent for fifteen days.

As the day advanced there was an easier feeling and before three o'clock first-class borrowers got all the money they wanted at 7 per cent currency.

The continued failures in mercantile circles brought discounts to a stand still. [See dry goods report for the failure of Lathrop, Ludington & Co.]

The bank statement is more favorable than was expected.

BANK STATEMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans | $261,342,530 |
| do decrease | 1,091,650 |
| Specie | 17,940,365 |
| do decrease | 302,719 |
| Circulation | 34,337,114 |
| do increase | 32,356 |
| Deposits | 178,503,752 |
| do decrease | 4,374,376 |
| Legal Tenders | 48,795,140 |
| do decrease | 2,086,573 |

Next week is likely to be a trying one for borrowers but after that money will be much easier.

Sterling nominal at 9⅜@9½.

Gold quiet and steady within the range of 134¾@135, which were the closing rates.

Governments were firmer.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coupons of '81 | 114¼@114⅜ |
| do '62 | 110¾@110⅞ |
| do '64 | 106⅜@106½ |
| do '65 | 108⅜@108½ |
| do new | 110¼@110⅜ |
| do '67 | 110⅜@110½ |
| do '68 | 110⅝@110¾ |
| 10-40s | 105⅞@106¼ |

State bonds were quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Missouri | 90 |
| New Tennessee | 68 |
| Old do | 68¼ |
| New North Carolina | 64½ |
| New Virginia | 57 |

The stock market was more animated and higher. New York Central led the upward movement, which was general throughout the list. Other noticeable stocks were St. Paul, Ohio and Mississippi, Pittsburg, Toledo and Northwestern.

The market closed active and firm, though the higher prices of the day were scarcely perceptible.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices: Cumberland, 36@38½; Wells and Fargo's Express, 25¾@25⅞; American Express, 38; Adams Express, 48½@49; United States Express, 65@66; Merchants' Union Express, 15½@15¾; Western Union Telegraph, 35¾@35⅞; Hartford and Erie, 24¾; Mariposa, 6; do preferred, 19¾@20¾; New York Central, 154@154¼; Erie, 39⅜@39½; do preferred, 62@65; Hudson, 133¼@133½; Harlem, 124@125; Reading, 94; Terre Haute, 38; Wabash, 58¾@59; do preferred, 78; Fort Wayne, 110¼@110½ ex-dividend; Ohio and Mississippi 33⅜@33½; Michigan Central, 113½@116; Michigan Southern, 88¼; Illinois Central, 141@144; Pittsburg, 83⅛@83½; Toledo, 101@101¼; Rock Island, 116¼@116⅜; Northwestern, 80@80¼; do preferred, 82¼@82¾.

Mining shares were dull.

Copper shares at Boston: Copper Falls 13¾; Franklin 13; Quincy 18, Hancock 3, Minnesota 2.

Gold shipments to-day $170,000; for the week, $598,200.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dry goods | $935,220 |
| General merchandise | 3,875,305 |
| Receipts at the Sub Treasury to-day | $1,025,586 |
| Payments | 2,178,870 |
| Balance | 90,486,535 |

The report that $20,000,000 of new legal tenders were to be issued is due to the fact that the Treasurer recently burned about that amount of fifties, which had been called in in consequence of having been extensively counterfeited, in place of which they were supplied from time to time.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says that a highly important movement of the recognized kings of the express companies is going on. Among those engaged in it are the managers of the late American Express Co., R. L. Johnson, of Albany, W. N. Melcher, of Boston, and Colonel J. M. Thompson, the original proprietor of the Thompson Express. It is understood that this combination, with their associates, meet at the solicitation of a large number of business men, not only of New England but of the entire West, to establish express facilities throughout the territory now occupied by the American and Merchants' Union Express Companies.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, December 26—P. M.

ASHES—Pots quiet and steady at $7 75@8.

COTTON—Firm but not very active; sales 1,800 bales at 25c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts, 847 bbls; market quiet and unchanged; sales 5,900 bbls at $5 75@6 for superfine State and Western; $6 75@7 25 for extra Western; $7 35@8 for good to choice white-wheat extra; $6 95@9 60 for common to choice round-hoop Ohio; $7 75@9 for common to fair extra St. Louis; $10@12 50 for good to choice do, closing quiet. Southern flour unchanged; sales 150 bbls at $7@7 75 for common to fair, $7 80@8 35 for good to choice do. California flour dull and nominal at $8 25@9 gold. Rye flour easier; sales 270 bbls Western at $6 30.

CORNMEAL—A shade easier; sales 300 bbls Brandywine at $5 50.

WHISKY—Quiet; sales 50 bbls Western free at $1.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat, 1,200 bush; market quiet and unchanged; sales 10,200 bushels at $1 68 for No 2 spring delivered and $2 20 for white Michigan, and white California on private terms. Rye quiet and steady. Barley nominal. Barley malt quiet. Receipts corn, 7,300 bush; market a shade better and moderate business doing; sales 48,000 bush at 95@98c for new mixed Western and $1 09½@1 12 for old do in store and afloat, $1 05 for new white Southern. Receipts oats, 5,000 bush; market firmer: sales 1,600 bush at 76½@76½c for Western in store, and 78c afloat.

COAL—Quiet.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole is in fair request at unchanged prices.

WOOL—Quiet and firm; sales 150,000 pounds at 45½@55c for domestic fleece, 70c for scoured, 43@50c for pulled, 28½@30c for California.

GROCERIES—Rice quiet at 9@9½c. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet; sales 46 hhds Cuba at 11¼@11½c. Molasses dull.

PETROLEUM—Quiet at 18c for crude, and 31½c for refined bonded.

HOPS—Quiet at 10@20c for American.

OIL—Linseed quiet at 98c@$1 01.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet at 45@45½c.

DRUGS—Sales during the week of 20,000 pounds of scraped gum kowrie at 31@32½c, closing at 32@32½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; sales 700 bbls at $27@27 25 for new mess; $26@26 25 for old do; $20@22 for prime; $25@27 for prime mess. Beef steady; sales 138 bbls at $8@16 50 for new plain mess, and $14@19 50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef quiet at $28@30 for prime mess, and $31@35 for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales 145 bbls at $30@38. Cut meats quiet; sales 130 pkgs at 10¼@11½c for shoulders, 13@16c for hams. Middles quiet but heavy. Dressed hogs lower at 11½@12½c for Western and 12½@12¾c for city. Lard heavy and lower; sales 620 tierces at 16¼@17¼c for steam, chiefly at 17@17¼c for kettle rendered; also, 255 tierces steam sellers option for December, January, February and March at 16¾@17c.

BUTTER—Quiet and steady at 25@40c for Ohio, and 40@50c for State.

CHEESE—Firm at 14@19½c.

METALS—Sheeting copper steady 33c; ingot dull at 23½@24½c for Lake Superior and Detroit. Pig iron scarcely so firm at $40@42 for Scotch and $31@42 for American. Bar quiet at $30@95 for refined English and American. Sheet iron in moderate request at 10½@11½c for Russia. Nails quiet at 5¼@5½c for cut, 6½@7c for clinch and 27@30c for horse shoe.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool firmer; engagements 15,000 bush corn, per steamer at 8½@9d.

LATEST.

FLOUR—Closed firm for common and dull and heavy for medium and good.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firm, with a limited home trade demand. Rye firm and nominally unchanged. Oats 76½c for Western in store and 78c afloat. Corn firm at $1 10@1 12 for old mixed Western in store and afloat and 96@98c for new do.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominally unchanged. Beef dull and in buyers' favor. Cut meats quiet and nominally unchanged. Bacon dull. Lard heavy at 16@18½c for fair to prime steam.

EGGS—Steady at 37@40c.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, December 26—P. M.

Inertia was the predominant feature to-day and the feeling too uncertain. The distrust has been credited by the announced failure of Lathrop, Ludington & Co, Broadway extensive jobbers. This announcement, taken in connection with the suspension of Trumbull, Slade & Co., on Monday last, for a large amount, has done much to create distrust in the dry goods market. Both these failures will do much to arrest the upward movement of the price in cotton goods. All dark goods and styles of fancy prints are in steady request at 1s, but goods which have been put up a ½c a yard go slowly and the current is against a rise. Regardless of the cost of gray cloths, which appear scarce, at 9c for 64 square. On Monday next the price Lancaster 32 inch prints will be reduced from 20 to 17½c, for pinks and purples from 20c to 19c; but this reduction will not affect the prices of narrow goods at present. The market for unbleached and bleached muslins are firm but quiet. The best yard wide unbleached sheetings command 15½@16c, although good sheetings from Southern mills are 14@14½c. Good tickings, like the Amoskeag are in fair request at 20@30c, as to quality.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 26—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern quiet and steady but firmer at ¼ off buying and par selling.

FLOUR—Quiet; spring extras $5 50@7.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer and 1@1½c higher; sales No 1 at $1 16@1 20, and No 2 at $1 12@1 12½ and $1 13, chiefly at $1 12½, closing at $1 12½; sales since 'Change at $1 12½. Corn more active; sales old No 1 at 66c cash and 65c for the last half of April; new active at 45½@48c, closing steady at 47½@48c; kiln-dried quiet at 55@56½c for No 2; nothing doing in corn this afternoon. Oats firmer and higher; sales No 2 at 46½@47c; rejected 44, closing steady at 47c for No 2. Rye dull and heavy; sales No 1 at $1 18@1 16, closing with sellers, but no buyers, at the inside figures. Barley dull; sales at $1 48@1 49 in regular and $1 50@1 51 in special houses.

HIGHWINES—Dull at 92½@93, and 94c cash for sellers' January.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork is easier sales at $26@27 cash for future delivery. Lard dull at ¼@½c lower; sales at at 14c. Sweet pickled hams 15½c. All other kinds of hog products neglected and nominally easier.

HOGS—Dressed hogs 20@25c lower; sales $10 25@11, closing dull at $10 50@10 75, dividing on 200. Live hogs dull, with buyers and sellers 25c apart; sales at $8 45@9 40 for fair to good.

CATTLE—Beef dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—For the past 48 hours—10,988 bbls flour, 28,350 bush wheat; 23,252 bush corn; 138½ bush oats; 5,706 bush rye; 15,550 bush barley; 27,091 hogs.

SHIPMENTS—12,304 bbls flour, 8,682 bush wheat, 43,641 bush corn, 16,473 bush oats, 9,597 bush rye, 2,306 bush barley, 3,880 head hogs.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, December 26—P. M.

FLOUR—Unchanged and quiet; family $7 50@8.

GRAIN—Wheat dull at $1 75 for No 1 red. Corn dull at 65@66c for ear. Rye dull at $1 35. Oats dull at 59c for No 2; no No 1 in the market. Barley unchanged and quiet at $2 20@2 25 for the best grades.

COTTON—Unchanged; middling 23½c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.

HOGS—Dull and hardly any demand, though there are but few in the market; holders are firm and not willing to make concessions; live $9 85; dressed $11@11 65; packers are holding off. Receipts 3,300.

PROVISIONS—Are unsettled and it is difficult to give quotations, as buyers and sellers are apart; hardly any demand for new pork and holders do not manifest any disposition to press sales. Mess pork could have been bought to-day to a limited extent at $27 50 for city, bulk meats at 11, 13½ and 14½c, lard at 17½c. Green meats are nominally 10, 12½ and 14c.

BUTTER—Firm at 36@40c.

EGGS—32@33c.

OILS—Linseed sold at $1 08, but the demand was light.

CHEESE—Firm at 17½@19c; in good demand.

SEEDS—Flax in good demand at $2 10. Clover held at 15c.

GOLD—134¾ buying.

EXCHANGE—Dull at ¼@1-10 discount buying and par selling.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, December 26—P. M.

The markets generally were very dull and scarcely anything doing.

TOBACCO—Unchanged.

COTTON—In good demand but there is very little here; middling is quoted at 23½c.

FLOUR—Steady but very quiet; fall superfine sold at $6@6 75.

GRAIN—Wheat very firm and 5@10c higher; prime to strictly prime red sold at $1 70@1 93 and choice to fancy at $2@2 20. Corn dull at 63c for yellow in sacks and 58@60c for white in bulk. Oats are held firmly but move slowly at 55c for prime to choice mixed. Barley quiet at $2 10 for choice Minnesota spring. Rye steady at $1 22½@1 25.

PROVISIONS—Nothing done in pork; held at $27 50. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon dull and nothing doing; the feeling is decidedly heavy. Nothing done in lard;

WHISKY—Firm at 98c.

HOGS—Less active and lower at 9@9½c. The number packed to date is 191,500 against 200,000 for the same time last year.

CATTLE—Firm at $3@6 50 gross for common to choice.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, December 26—P. M.

COTTON—Stiff; middling 23c; sales 6,000 bales; receipts 1,591 bales; exports 10,907.

GOLD—135¼.

FLOUR—Very firm; low grades are scarce; superfine $7 50, XX $7 60, XXX $8@8 50.

GRAIN—Corn easier at 78c. Oats—none on the landing; 70c asked.

BRAN—Dull at $1 40.

HAY—Prime Western $27.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally $28 75@29. Bacon—shoulders 14½c, clear ribs 18½c, clear sides 19½c; hams 17@18c. Lard, tierce 18½c, keg 19c.

GROCERIES—Sugar and molasses active and firm; common sugar 9@9½c; prime 12½@12¾c; clarified 12½@12¾c. Common molasses 54@60c, prime 62@66c, choice 67@68c.

WHISKY—Western rectified steady at $1 17½@1 20.

COFFEE—Quiet; fair 14½@14¾c; prime 16½@17c.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, December 26—P. M.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal. Corn—receipts small; white 97@98c. Rye firm at $1 50@1 60.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, December 26—P. M.

COTTON—Quiet and firm at 23½@23¾c; receipts 2,213 bales; exports 1,348 bales. Week's receipts 7,240 bales; exports 8,816 bales. Stock 10,905 bales.

FLOUR—$7 50.

GRAIN—Corn 65c. Oats 65c.

HAY—$22 50.

BRAN—$25.

PROVISIONS—Pork $28. Lard 18¼c. Bacon nominal; shoulders 13½c, clear sides 18¾c. Bulk shoulders 12c; clear sides 15¾c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, December 26—P. M.

FLOUR—Extremely dull; superfine $5@5 50, extra $6@6 50, No 2 Western extra family $7 25@8 12½; Ohio do $8 75@10 25.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive; common and good red $2 30, amber $2 20@2 25. Rye steady at $1 60. Corn very dull and drooping; new 90@96c; old $1 10@1 12. Oats steady at 70@78c for Western.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—$1 00@1 04.

NASHVILLE COTTON MARKET.

NASHVILLE, December 26.

The cotton market firmer; low middling 22½c; good ordinary 21½c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

PARIS, December 26—P. M.

Bourse firm; rentes 70f 15c.

HAVRE, December 26—P. M.

Cotton declined; tres ordinaire on spot 122f, and low middlings to arrive 121f.

IMPORTS

[From the Records of the Merchants' Exchange.]

RAILROADS.

During the 24 hours ending noon, Dec. 26.

LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD—95 bales cotton, R H Campbell—28 bales cotton, R H Russell—301 bales cotton, W E Robinson—17 bales cotton, Porter, Fairfax & co—152 bales cotton, mail line—48 bales cotton, C B Bowen & do, D H Davies & co—2 bales cotton, Terry, Wheat & Chesney—1 bales cotton, George W Wicks & do—121 bales cotton, Ben Lafferty—510 bales cotton, W C Tyler—3 hhds tobacco Page R & co—97 bags wheat, James Kennedy—29 bales cotton, H F Hackett—12 cars hogs, 4 cars cattle, drovers—12 bags rags, Sable & D—61 bags oats, George F Clarke—50 bags wheat, Smith & B—184 bags oats, 40 do corn, 2 bdls bags, Brandeis & Crawford—3 cars hoop-poles, S Marks—3 cars pig iron, G S Moore—240 bags corn, S A Jones—3 cars corn, Mattingly & Bro—34 bags corn, Geo S Kelle—1 car scrap iron, Ainsley C & co—19 bags dr fruit, mail line—530 bags corn, R H Robinson—7 bbls apples, Wedekind & co—3 hhds tobacco, Ronald & Bro—5 hhds tobacco, Boone warehouse—3 hhds tobacco, Pickett warehouse—2 hhds tobacco, Ray & co—80 bags dr fruit, Jeffersonville railroad—9 bags wheat, 5 bags rye, S Dyser & M—3 bales sheeting, J M Robinson—30 bags cotton yarns, George C Hunter & co.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON R. R.—24 kegs lard, J Schultz—2 hhds tobacco, Farmers' warehouse—4 cars mules, 2 ko hogs, 1 do cattle, drovers—30 bbls hominy, S Booker—8 kegs lard, Terbitt & co—1 bbl whisky, Ranks & co—12 bdls paper, Brandeis & Crawford—352 bdls paper, Dupont & co—12 chairs, J M Stokes.


GRAIN DEALERS.

SMITH, STURGEON & CO.
38 FOURTH STREET.
Dealers in Grain, Grain Sacks, Hay, and other Products,
CONSIGNMENTS AND ORDERS SOLICITED.
Sacks furnished for Grain consigned.
d4 d&wtf

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.
☞ Farewell week of HUMPTY DUMPTY.
MONDAY EVENING, December 28, 1868, and during the week, the great pantomime of HUMPTY DUMPTY. Tony Denier as Clown; Mr. Harry Leslie as Harlequin; Mr. Sloan, Pantaloon; M'lle Auriol as Columbine; Signorina Antonino, Mons. Henri St. Oddy, Mr. Alfred Moe, skater.
☞ Wednesday, benefit of Jos. M. Sloan.
☞ Saturday, farewell Matinee.

WEISIGER HALL!
Hail, all Hail the Coming!
POSITIVELY for three nights only, with two grand holiday matinees, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 31, Jan. 1, and 2, with family matinee on Jan. 1 and 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.
EMERSON, ALLEN & MANNING'S MINSTRELS.
From their opera house, Cincinnati. An entertainment without parallel in the chronicles of minstrelsy.
Entire change of programme each evening, interpreted by 24 first-class artists, actually embracing more genuine talent than any other company in America.
Admission 50 cents
Reserved Seats 75 cents
Gallery 25 cents
The office for the sale of reserved seats will open at the music store of Wm. McCarrell, Wednesday, Dec. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M.; to commence at 8 precisely. de27 d6t

Fourteenth Annual Ball
OF THE
BENEVOLENT SOCIETY
OF THE
United Sons of Erin,
At Masonic Temple,
New Year's Night, January 1, 1869.
Committee of Arrangements—J. P. McGrath, John O'Day, Henry Cassin, Morgan McSheehy, Stephen Erwin, Pat Carroll, Jas. Cosgriff, Jas. Dalton, Peter Tevlin.
Managers—J. L. Brady, Matthew Curran, Martin Connerton, Dennis Lincoln, Con O'Neill, Pat Shea, Jas. Mcsorley, Michael Keas, Jerome Sinclair, M. C. Brinkman, O. W. Corrigan, Thos. McKilvogue, John O'Connor, Dr. J. O'Reilly, John Fitzgerald, Jas. Farrell, Pat Hellon.
Floor Managers—Michael McGuire, Jas. Hanephin, Michael Kennedy, Andrew Cosgriff, Chris Dugan, John Lincoln, Rody Minton, Jas. Trudeau, John Duffy.
TICKETS, $1 50. Ladies free. de6 7tde27&dd

FIRST ANNUAL BALL.
There will be a GRAND BALL given by the
Plumbers & Gas Fitters
OF LOUISVILLE
At Masonic Temple
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 29, 1868.
TICKETS $1.
Proceeds for the benefit of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. d27 d3t

STEAMBOATS.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company.
LOUISIANA....PHILLIPS, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Tuesday, the 29th, at 5 P. M.
E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

For New Orleans.
ROBERT BURNS....MARATTA, Master,
Leaves on This Day, the 27th, at 12 M., from city wharf.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Tennessee River—Eastport and Florence.
ABEONA....H. J. VINTON, Captain,
Leaves on This Day, the 27th, at 10 A. M., from city wharf.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Clarksville and Nashville.
ROBERT MOORE....JOHN FARRAL, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 27th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
JAS. W. FORSEE & CO., Agents.

Regular Kentucky River Packet.
BLUE WING No. 3,
SAM. SANDERS, Master...GEO. M. WOODS, Clerk,
Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. For Woodford, Oregon, and Shakers' Ferry every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
nov22 dtf JAS. W. FORSEE & CO., Agents.

Tennessee and Cumberland River Freight.
FOR the lowest through rates for the above rivers call on Messrs. Judge & Forsee. All contracts for freights made by them will be carried out, and goods delivered according to original bill of lading.
FOWLER, LEE & CO.,
se12 dtf Transfer Agents, Paducah, Ky.

Adams' Ark. River U. S. Mail Line,
JOHN D. ADAMS, Sup't,
Leaves Memphis on Mondays and Thursdays. ☞ For through bills of lading to Pine Bluff, Little Rock, Dardanelle, and Fort Smith apply to
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents,
oct31 dtf No. 20 Fourth street.

FOR CINCINNATI.
OLD RELIABLE
U. STATES MAIL LINE STEAMERS.
FARE $3 50, including meals and state-room—☞ one dollar less than by railroad.
UNITED STATES MAIL MORNING LINE AT 10 A. M. One of the magnificent steamers
C. T. DUMONT....CRIDER, Master.
GEN. BUELL....C. DAVID, Master.
landing at all intermediate points.
EVENING LINE AT 4 P. M. One of the new and splendid double-decked palace steamers
ST. CHARLES....D. WHITTEN, Master.
GEN. LYTLE....SAM. HILDRETH, Master.
landing only at Madison.
☞ Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.
☞ Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.
☞ Have one night and one hundred and fifty miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.
☞ Tickets for sale and baggage checked on board the steamers for all points East.
☞ All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharf-boat, foot of Third street.
sept18 dtf JOE CAMPION, Agent.

BITTERS.
Schroeder's Cocktail Bitters
Are the BEST IN USE for making all kinds of
COCKTAILS.
J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS
no1 d&w&wt Louisville, Ky.

DR. GRAVES'
SOOTHING SIRUP,
For Children Teething.
Greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and
Relief and Health to Your Infants.
Never has it failed, in a single instance, to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we know," after many years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Sirup is given. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system.
PREPARED BY
GRAVES & SON,
228 MARKET ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.
And sold by all Druggists.
Price 25 cents d8 eodlm

Notice.
N. R. WILSON has been appointed Commissioner for Kentucky of the Court of Claims. His office on Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth.


## 1869.

### The Weekly Courier-Journal for the Coming Year.

A CHEAP NEWSPAPER.

One Hundred Thousand Subscribers Wanted.

The consolidation of two such newspapers as the Louisville COURIER and the Louisville JOURNAL, embracing under one organization the energy and talent of both, offers to the people of the South and West a series of journalistic inducements never presented before to the reading public of any section. Hence the Weekly as well as the Daily edition of the COURIER-JOURNAL opens its subscription books for the New Year to a patronage which [illegible] the belief that it will, before the year is out, exceed the circulation of any newspaper published this side of the Alleghanies by many thousands of readers. For indeed the year 1869 is looked to with intense concern by all parties, and particularly by the people of the South and Southwest. Its first three months, forming an initial letter to those that remain, will be crowded with important events. Congress meets. The present Chief Magistrate closes his account. A new President comes in. The finances are to be considered. Legislation for the future is to be provided; and no man can be indifferent to current events. Therefore the COURIER-JOURNAL offers itself as embodying in its columns all that can arrest the attention and affect the interest of the people of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, the Gulf States, and the great Northwest, and for the following among other reasons, viz:

1.
ITS LOCATION.

It is published in the leading border city of the Union. It has equal and ready access to the North and South and West. Its extensive telegraphic arrangements place it on an equal footing, as a vehicle of news, with the New York press, while its geographical position gives it three days' start of New York, going South or West.

2.
ITS CAPACITY.

No newspaper in the country publishes such quantity and variety of news as the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL. Each of its editions is a complete history of the day or week in which it is issued. The Daily COURIER-JOURNAL is edited with care as well as with enterprise, and the Weekly COURIER-JOURNAL, made up in a condensed and graphic form, is a faithful reflection of the Daily.

3.
ITS REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER.

For thirty years the Louisville COURIER and Louisville JOURNAL have been recognized standards of the commercial interests of the Valley of the Mississippi as they have been the recognized organs of the conservative masses of the great Southwest. The COURIER-JOURNAL is no less so to-day. Its market reports are universally quoted and accepted in business circles, and its editorials are copied more generally than those of any of its Democratic contemporaries.

4.
ITS RANGE OF CIRCULATION.

The COURIER-JOURNAL has perhaps the most general range of circulation of any newspaper published in the United States. By a careful analysis and comparison of our books with the postoffice books we find that the COURIER-JOURNAL goes to about twenty-nine hundred postoffices, including every State and Territory in the Union. The advantages of this great range of circulation are obvious. It enforces the representation of extended interests, and the observance of national principles, and it guarantees that universality which is as requisite as it is rare with the press of America.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is a most efficient mouth-piece of the Democratic party, and especially of the Southern people, at this time. It can afford to speak the truth, and dares to speak the truth, and it is heard and heeded by the people of every section. It stands on the border as a beacon-light for both sections of the country. Always independent and never provincial, it will in peace and in war support liberal, rational and tolerant ideas of society and government; adhere to the spirit and the letter of the Constitution; criticise freely the acts of friends and foes; defend the weak; attack the strong, when the strong is wrong. It now carries a flag on which is inscribed the one word "Peace," as containing panacea for all our ills, and it will seek to enforce its mission and purpose by every appliance and at every cost. With this brief statement of its character, aims, and objects the following are submitted as advantageous

TERMS FO SUBSCRIPTION.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at the following rates:

THE DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

*A Large Forty-column Newspaper.*

| | |
|---|---|
| One year | $12 00 |
| Six months | 6 00 |
| Three months | 3 25 |
| One month | 1 25 |

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier. To News Agents, three cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

*A Large Forty-column Newspaper.*

This edition is entirely separate and distinct from the regular edition. It is mailed to subscribers at $2 per year, and delivered to subscribers in the city at $2 50 a year, payable at the office, or at 5 cents per week, payable to the carrier.

THE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.

*A Large Forty-column Newspaper.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Single copy, one year | $2 00 |
| Single copy, six months | 1 25 |
| Five to ten copies, one year, each | 1 65 |
| Ten to twenty copies, one year, each | 1 65 |
| Twenty copies and over, one year, each | 1 50 |

☞ An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

*Payments always to be made in advance.*

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when those cannot be procured by mail at our risk—in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

*Specimen copies sent gratis on application.*

**Splendid Premiums Offered.**

In order in some small degree to compensate our friends for any active exertions they may take in extending the circulation of the WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL, we propose to give the following premiums to the largest lists of subscribers sent us between this time and July 1st, the award to be made on the latter day:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the largest list of subscribers | $100 |
| For the next largest list | 75 |
| For the next largest list | 50 |
| For the next largest list | 25 |

## MOSBY.

### What He Thinks of the New Virginia Constitution.

[From the Washington Dispatch of the New York World, 24.]

Col. John B. Mosby, of Virginia, was in town to-day, in good health and looking well. The Colonel declares that his State may be relied on to defeat the Constitution, as it is now proposed, no matter whether the election be ordered in May or in February. The restrictions of the Constitution substantially agree on State offices with the requirements of the fourteenth amendment upon eligibility to federal offices, and the same negro-equality iron-clad oath is presented as obtains in Arkansas. The Colonel reports that the negro affiliates in sentiment with his master to a surprising degree, and that the worst enemy Radicalism has had in that State has been the time to which reconstruction has been delayed. The carpet-baggers have gone to the limit of credit and credulity, and are leaving in large numbers, or pining in poverty and contempt. The wisdom of placing the negro vote, which has been so sensibly vindicated in Georgia, prevails universally in Virginia; and the blacks, guaranteed the ballot by the Conservatives, see no reason for voting disfranchisement upon their former masters. The gentleman estimates the Conservative majority in the State to be not less than 24,000 to-day, and will reach 30,000 before May. The Radicals are divided into the Wells faction, the Pierpont faction, and the Hunnicutt faction. It is the intention of the Conservatives to defeat any constitution which disfranchises any white man soever; but on the other hand, they stand ready to acquiesce in negro suffrage, and to conquer even by that sign. Gen. Stoneman's administration in the State is spoken of favorably as patterning the pacific course of Gen. Schofield, which reaped the ire of the Radicals.